

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 358.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1852.

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VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 358.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE UNIVERSITIES—WHAT HAVE WE TO DO WITH THEM?

IT might have been expected that the publication of the Report of the Oxford University Commission would attract the general and eager attention of Dissenters; but such has not been the case. The reasons are not far to seek. There exists amongst Dissenters considerable ignorance respecting the University question in its relation to themselves; and, for want of information, its importance is almost everywhere under-estimated. So it happens, that the many interested most deeply are apathetic and inactive,—while those who look at the subject from a nearer point of view, and have a better knowledge of its bearings, regard it as, at present, the most weighty, and at the same time the most promising, practical Dissenting question,—and the Churchmen who deprecate and oppose the admission of Dissenters to the Universities fully understand its serious importance to them, as tending "to weaken and diminish the Church's power of resistance to the encroachments of nonconforming sectaries." It is not only for the direct and immediate effects on the Nonconformist community, which would proceed from the admission of its members, at Oxford and Cambridge, to equal rights and privileges with the members of the Established Church,—although these are likely to be greatly valuable, in raising education to a higher level and giving it a more scholarly character, and in opening-up the road to professions now accessible to Dissenters only with difficulty and under restrictions,—but, also, for the sake of its certain ultimate results in the change of the Ecclesiastical condition of the country, that we desire just now to bring this subject prominently before our readers.

One of the most prolific sources of the loss of ability and power to Dissent is, that many of its best youth, if they seek a higher sphere than trade, or a learned education without being specially designed for the Dissenting Ministry, are attracted to the old seats of learning; and there finding all honours and emoluments to be the portion of Conformists, they, in the absence of distinct and settled principles—seldom formed at such a period of life—yield to the really fascinating and powerful temptations by which they are surrounded, and enter within the pale of the Establishment—without any sacrifice of conviction, but simply by the surrender of such early associations, and perhaps family friendships, as seem more than compensated for by the attainment of a high Degree, the enjoyment of the literary society afforded by the University, or the possession of a Fellowship with good emoluments and easy repose. More losses than are known thus occur to us; and the impression made by each, when known, is wholly false: on Churchmen it is, that refined and cultivated minds are led by sympathy to the Church, and that the principles of Dissent are renounced; and on Dissenters it is, that these men make unholy compromises, and are renegades and apostates. On both

sides the impression is erroneous. Allowing for the cases of insincere and self-seeking Conformity which undoubtedly occur, there is still less doubt that names which have been illustrious in the history of the Establishment, the names of scholars, professors, and even of prelates, would have adorned other sections of the Church, but for the early perversion induced by University restrictions, at a time when opinions were crude at the best, and conscience gave no very clear pronouncement on the course about to be taken. Anyhow, the sap of Nonconformity has long been thus extracted by the National Church: and thus it could not have been extracted if the public right to the Universities had been practically recognised, and ecclesiastical tests, as the conditions of learned and professional life and advancement, had been non-existent. Let this right be admitted, and these tests abolished, and the results will soon appear in the relative position of the Church and the denominations.

At this point the consideration we have suggested shades off into another yet more certain and worthy of attention. If Episcopacy ceases to have exclusive right in the use of the enormous endowments for educational purposes, and is despoiled of its usurped but now distinctive privileges in the distribution of learned honours, and the keeping of the chief entrances to the professions, then it will lose its right arm of worldly power; the *prestige* now attaching to it will be gone; its social glory will have departed; and its enviable eminence will be, that it is the Church enjoying exclusive power to levy oppressive rates on unwilling payers, for the maintenance of its peculiar rites; that it has an obnoxious monopoly of church-buildings, places of interment, and petty charities—in which all have a common interest, and an equal right; that it appropriates to the bad teaching or no teaching of the parishes into which it has divided the country, the most ample revenues in the world; that it fulfils the chief end of its existence in finding incomes for younger sons in aristocratic families, in fattening pluralists and starving working curates; while Religion—of which Coleridge said, "in the spiritual purpose of the word, religion is not the essentially constitutive end of that national institute styled the Church"—is served only in subserviency to an ecclesiastical system, and chiefly with a view to ecclesiastical preferment. In a word, it is our fully established conviction that were the Universities open in every respect to Dissenters, the Separation of Church and State becomes only a *question of time*. Even so long as the connexion should be maintained, the phrase "Church and State" would then have at bottom nothing deeper or better than "priestcraft and priest-ridden ignorance."

The over-cautious and prudent may think this an exaggerated notion, and, at any rate, that its confession is injudicious, and may hinder even the first step in the concession of our demands. On the contrary, we think there is no motive now-a-days for concealing any possible opinions a man may hold; and should they have the support of truth and experience, however offensive they may be to a dominant party, nothing can long delay the advent of their triumph. We therefore deliberately and earnestly press this subject of University Reform on our readers;—it is emphatically an Anti-state-church question;—and it presents to attack one of the most assailable and indefensible points of the State Church. We wish it to become one of "the topics of the day," and shall be glad to assist to make it so—even to the extent of getting it agitated throughout the Dissenting communities, as a question belonging peculiarly to them, and on which they may and ought at once to take action.

The only ground on which Dissenters should discuss this question is that of *Right*. It is not the concession of a privilege that they seek. It is not the introduction of a new policy suited to changed circumstances that they demand. They assert and must establish—first, a general public right to the use of the Universities,—and, secondly, the facts that the College endowments are at present held and applied in violation of the inten-

tions and imposed conditions of the founders, and that there is absolute necessity for the exercise of the power of the Crown and Parliament, to redress abuses and make constitutional changes, to render these foundations subservient to the public good, and to extend their benefits to all who are equally entitled to enjoy them.

The Oxford University Commissioners state in their Report, that "the question respecting the admission of Dissenters to the University is one which they were instructed not to entertain;" at the same time they point out that "several members of the University have recorded in their evidence a strong opinion that the present policy in this matter should be abandoned." They then proceed to the subject of Subscription, pointing out the arbitrary character and anomalies of the existing regulations respecting it, and the uncertainty and evils of the operation of the present system; but they refrain from offering any suggestion as to the remedy to be applied. One is inclined to think from the tone of the Report on these special topics, that the Commissioners sympathized with the gentlemen who gave in evidence their opinion that Dissenters should be received to Oxford, and that they had a conviction about the expediency of abolishing Subscription which they dare not express, lest they should themselves raise insurmountable difficulties to reform, and destroy the force of their other recommendations.

But as the Royal Commissioners have added to the long list of advocates of open Universities some really weighty opinions, although "instructed not to entertain the subject," we may gratefully make use of them to secure and defend the position we have already taken.

The Rev. B. Jowett, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, and Public Examiner, states as follows:—

"I see no reason why Dissenters should not be admitted at Halls, or (with the consent of the authorities) at Colleges, and allowed to hold scholarships, and proceed to the B.A. degree. . . . By their admission the Universities would more truly be made a National Institution, and the scandal done away of requiring youths of eighteen to sign the XXXIX Articles."—(Evid. p. 35.)

The Rev. R. Congreve, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, says,—

"I should have no objection to opening it absolutely freely to all who chose to come, without requiring any conditions. . . . You would thus have the [present] Collegiate system brought into competition with the free residents, and so forced, if it would maintain itself, into thorough activity."—(Evid. p. 152.)

The Rev. Professor Wall, and Mr. Arthur Clough gave nearly similar opinions.

The Rev. E. S. Foulkes, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, makes a more lengthy and explicit statement, to the details of which we desire to call attention:—

"None can be allowed [under the existing system] to remain Members of a College 14 days without being matriculated members of the University, and none can be so matriculated without signing the Thirty-nine Articles, and so forth. Admission to a College requires no such tests; and judging from the oaths prescribed in my own College Statutes, a person might be admitted Scholar, Fellow, or Principal, that is Head of a College, who, for the most opposite reasons imaginable, might not be willing to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles. At least there is nothing in our College Statutes to prevent it. It is true that the Scholars and Fellows of our Society are obliged to proceed to the B.D. degree, and to take Holy Orders after a certain time, which, in the latter case, would of course involve subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, even should the University think fit to relax and do away with such a test altogether; but this is precisely the state of things that, circumscribed as our common country is now, would appear so desirable. For then persons might come to our Universities for a purely literary purpose, and derive benefit from our foundations, if deserving of them, for a time, without reference to their peculiar religious professions, provided only that they were Christians, for I would not dispense with the requirement of the baptismal certificate in any case where it is at present required, not understanding it however to imply necessarily baptism through the English Church. . . . Then, if the Church of England chose to continue to require subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles from those whom she admitted to her Ministry, well and good. . . . But I certainly think that the University might very fairly be called upon to

dispense with tests to the extent above-mentioned in those days; and that Colleges should open their doors to ALL who could conform to their statutes, and admit to their foundations all who could take the oaths required therein."—(Evid. p. 225).

In some supplementary evidence given by the Rev. Mr. Foulkes, he again says emphatically:—

"Of this I am certain, that there is nothing whatever in our statutes to prevent Dissenters being admitted to the foundations of my own College, whether Headship, Fellowship, or Scholarship, and retaining the two last to the time of taking Holy Orders. Nor is there anything in the statutable discipline to which they could not conscientiously conform. . . . I think the circumstances of our common country require a change."—(Evid. p. 367.)

Now this is pretty well, considering the subject is one by introducing which at all the Commissioners have gone beyond their instructions. But it is not by the publication of these truly liberal opinions, and of such valuable admissions as we have marked above by italics, that the Commissioners have done most service to this particular question: it is by the collection of evidence, which, tendered without reference thereto, has fully established each of the points on which, as we have said, Dissenters have to rest their claims—it is by the facts in history and law which they have set in clear light, that the points at issue must be decided, and already is their settlement partly prepared by this valuable Report.

We propose then to return to this subject, and to exhibit such parts of the Report and Evidence as vindicate the rights we have asserted. In a few papers we shall be able to bring forward much useful and interesting information from this "Blue Book." At present we have only broken ground; and those who wish to pursue further this initial question—What have we to do with the Universities?—may advantageously consult "The Public Right to the Universities," published by Cockshaw, Ludgate-hill, or "The Origin of Universities and Academical Degrees," by Professor Malden; or, if anxious to enter fully into the subject, the "Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, Education and University Reform," by Sir William Hamilton, in which are republished his learned and elaborate *Edinburgh Review* articles on the Patronage and Superintendence of Universities, the State of Universities—with especial reference to Oxford, and the Right of Dissenters to admission thereto.

OPINIONS OF UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES ON ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.

THE strength of a good cause is sometimes as well or better shown in its defeats than in its victories. Thus it was with the Anti-state-church question at the late election. We have told our gains in the new Parliament—by counting the defeated we may anticipate our future victories. Their number, influence, and decided views, promise well for the progress of the cause. Prior to the late election, there was great complaint of the lack of candidates of known trustworthiness and liberality. For the future, that evil will be remedied; and the following list contains, we fear, many more than are likely to be carried at the next appeal to the country. To zealous Radical and Anti-state-church electors, who are likely, at any future contest, to want a name around which to rally, we cannot do better than commend the perusal of the following extracts from the opinions of unsuccessful Liberal candidates. They have a wide choice before them.

I am a Voluntary. I believe in the power of Divine truth. It is my conviction that the decrees of aenates and the interference of human authority do but restrain her sacred influences, and raise barriers to her progress; while they give occasion to the enemies of the Truth to speak reproachfully, and point the shaft of the gainsayer and the infidel. The glorious practical lesson in Voluntaryism given by the Free Church of Scotland, in their emphatic renunciation together of State pay and State control, must never be forgotten in this country.—*Charles Gilpin, Perth.*

I object to, and whenever I can raise my voice or give my vote against, all future endowments for religious purposes, I shall, I trust, never be found wanting; but firmly attached to my own Church, I feel strongly that her interests are based, not more upon her own interpretation of the sacred truths of Christianity, than in that benign liberality which, while she enjoys an endowment unprecedented in the history of the world, should prevent her endeavours to deprive our fellow-countrymen of the Roman Catholic persuasion, of that provision for the national education of their clergy, which, for more than half a century, has received the recognition of nearly every living statesman, and for which the good faith of the country stands pledged.—*George Scovell, Southwark.*

In matters of religion, from conviction and of choice, I am a Protestant Dissenter, and without presuming to call into question the good which may have been, or now is, done by Churchmen, I am persuaded that the connexion between Church and State has been, and still is, most inimical to the best interests of religion, and that its system of patronage on the one hand, and of compulsion on the other, has been a fruitful source of evil in our country. I should, therefore, do all in my power to reform the Established Church, and having respect to vested interests, appropriate such of its funds as come to it by direct intervention of Parliament, to national and secular uses, with a view to its entire separation

from the State, and freeing it from secular contamination and control.—*E. G. Salisbury, Flint Burghs.*

The administration of civil government should, I conceive, be wholly disconnected with any religious establishment. I esteem perfect religious equality the most sacred right of a citizen.—*A. S. Ayrton, Tower Hamlets.*

I regard the union of Church and State as detrimental to the interests of religion; and I have consistently opposed church-rates as burdensome to the conscientious Nonconformist, and unjust in principle.—*William Coningham, Westminster.*

I have supported financial reform, repeal of the window tax, a reduction of the stamp duties and official salaries, an equitable adjustment of the income tax, in order to relieve traders, professional men, and others, from the extravagant disproportion in which they now contribute to it, abolition of church-rates, admission of Jews to the House of Commons, the abolition of the punishment of death, the maintenance of peace by means of arbitration, &c., &c., &c.; and my votes, generally, will exhibit my earnest desire to avert the dangerous tendency to centralisation, and to maintain the old English principle that local affairs should be administered by local authorities chosen by the people.—*C. T. D'Eyncourt, Lambeth.*

Like Mr. Egerton, he was opposed to grants to Maynooth, but, unlike that gentleman, he opposed it not because it was a Catholic institution, but because he was opposed to all grants for religious purposes.—*W. Williams, Macclesfield.*

I am for perfect religious liberty. In the House of Commons I shall know nothing of the religious differences of my constituents. Churchmen, Roman Catholics, Dissenters, shall find me voting against all measures that would tax one man to maintain another man's religion, or that would use the law, which ought to be the protector of all, as the persecutor or insulter of any.—*Henry Vincent, York.*

He was a Voluntary in principle, and he felt that, on principle, all State endowments were bad; but if a motion were proposed in Parliament to disestablish the Church of England, he would be disposed to make an amendment for a committee of inquiry into the present relations of Church and State, and that because whatever might be the case in Scotland, the people of England were profoundly ignorant of the subject, the question not having been opened up for many years. He regarded the Maynooth Grant as most objectionable, thought it desirable that it should be repealed, and if sent to the House of Commons would vote accordingly.—*W. T. Haly, Paisley.*

Anxious to accord to all religious liberty and equality in civil rights, on the question of church-rates, his opinion was that it was perfectly unfair on the part of one body of men to ask those who conscientiously objected to the Church as by law established to pay for the repair of the fabric of the church. If a man belonged to that Church, it was an honour that he should be allowed to pay for its support; but to compel another who dissented to build up and sustain its fabrics was tyranny.—*Lord Duncan, Bury.*

An elector: Would you separate the Church and the State, and put an end to all endowments whatever? Lord Melgund: I think the gentleman is right in his opinion, at the same time he will forgive me if I decline to pledge myself on this important subject.—*Lord Melgund, Greenwich.*

I want to have no grants on account of religious endowments at all. As a member of the Church of England, and consulting occasionally some of the best Churchmen upon the subject, I think that the best thing we can do is to restrain priestly dominion. I think it the worst of all dominion. I am not saying this of Churchmen only; I believe that if you give Dissenters the power, their human nature would break through their better judgment.—*B. Ecott, Plymouth.*

My opinion upon church-rates is this, that every religious body of men ought to be able, and willing also, and if they are religious they will be willing, to support their own establishments, their own places of worship, and their own ministers.—*T. B. Hobhouse, Ipswich.*

He was for obtaining Church reform, and reducing the salaries of the bishops. He was for the abolition of the ecclesiastical courts, and having ecclesiastical business conducted before the judges of the land.—*E. Davies, Isle of Wight.*

The grant to Maynooth had been much discussed. He was of opinion that the less the State interfered with matters of religion the better. It was not fair to make grants to one sect more than to another; but he declined to pledge himself to the immediate repeal of the Maynooth Grant.—*A. Morrison, Wallingford.*

I believe the Church ought to have no more to do with the State, than the State with the Church. No one has a stronger conviction than myself of the injurious effects of that union upon the Church itself. I would vote for the separation of Church and State, and no mistake!—*J. Ward Jackson, Northampton.*

He avowed himself opposed to State payment for any religious teaching. A grant to a particular body seemed to be made the *cheval de bataille*. The general principle should be laid down that no creed ought to be supported by the State. A firm believer in the doctrines of the Established Church, he had always regretted that the union between Church and State was so intimate. It would be better for each to manage its own affairs.—*James Wylde, Finsbury.*

He was also an advocate for the separation of the Church from the State. He would rather pay the teachers of all denominations, or pay none of them.—*Dr. Lee, Buckinghamshire.*

As a Dissenter he was opposed to the union of Church and State, and that if the question came before him in such a form as to require an answer, he should vote according to his principle, and in favour of the separation of the Church from the State.—*W. Willans, Huddersfield.*

Opposed as I am to all these grants from the Consolidated Fund—apart from the question of Church Establishments, which stands on its own footing—I will vote against them all as they turn up, without regarding which comes first or which comes second. If the Maynooth Grant comes up alone, I will vote against it; if it comes up with the *Regium Donum*, I will vote against them both; if the *Regium Donum*

comes up first, I will vote against it. If the grant for the Episcopal clergy in the West Indies comes up, I will vote against it; and, let them come in whatever form or shape they please, I will vote against them all.—*D. M' Laren, Edinburgh.*

I consider every person, indeed, answerable for himself; and while I claim for myself the right of worshipping God according to the manner most consonant with my conscience, and my inclination, I would grant to others—to all my fellow-countrymen—the same right which I would claim for myself. I am, therefore, in favour of conceding the greatest possible religious liberty. As a friend of the Church, I should, if returned to Parliament by you, advocate the abolition of church-rates.—*W. H. Leatham, Wakefield.*

The above does not include all the unsuccessful Radical and Voluntary candidates; but there is no doubt as to the opinions of such men as Messrs. W. J. Fox, G. Thompson, J. Hardcastle, L. Heyworth, J. S. Trelawny, and Colonel Thompson, omitted from the statement. We have, therefore, over a score gentlemen of advanced views on ecclesiastical questions—the bulk of them holding decided anti-state-church sentiments—from whom to select candidates at any future election. Voluntaries have not only their standing army, but also a reserve force for time of emergency. Present circumstances and future prospects are bright and promising. They have the nucleus of a party in the House of Commons, around which they may gather increasing strength, if they think it worth the labour. But it would be delusion to expect this important result without patient and systematic efforts in the shape of public enlightenment, quiet organization, and attention to the register.

THE RIGHT OF PARISHIONERS TO PEWS IN THE PARISH CHURCH.—Dr. Phillimore, a Chancellor of the diocese of Chichester, in giving judgment on a case arising out of a dispute about pews in his parish church, observed that both before and since the Reformation the use of the parish church had been by law free to the parishioners. Since the Reformation, fixed seats had been introduced in place of the moveable ones which had been formerly in use; and these seats, with some peculiar exceptions, had been in the disposition of the ordinary, who exercised his authority through the churchwardens, they being his officers as well as those of the parish, and subject to the Consistorial Courts. Those courts had long since decided the following points:—1st. That there can be no property in seats, the sale and lease of them being strictly illegal. 2nd. That all private rights in seats must be held by a faculty, or a prescription, which supposed the previous grant of a faculty. 3rdly. There was a possessory right, which was not good against the Ordinary, but sufficient to enable the possessor to maintain a suit against a mere disturber.

THE RESULT OF GOOD LIVING.—We wonder Mr. Moore is not afraid of holding so many good livings, lest he should die some fine morning of *pharacy*.—*Punch.*

THE BODY OF AN UNBAPTIZED BABY SMUGGLED INTO CONSECRATED GROUND.—A private letter, written by a lady resident at Seven Oaks, Kent, informs us of an affecting incident. The infant of a poor Irishwoman, hop-picking, died in the mother's arms by the wayside. A basket was procured, and the dead body temporarily deposited in it. The poor mother walked nine miles to procure a coffin, and a time was appointed for the burial. But the child had not been christened—therefore the clergyman would not read the service over it. The mother was advised to go on her way, and leave the baby to be buried with the body of a pauper, that was to be interred two days later. So, she was told, the child would, by a little management, get Christian burial. "Poor mother!" adds the writer; "I never saw more passionate, heart-rending grief than hers. How unlike the conduct of the clergyman to that of Him who invited little children to his side, and said, 'Of such is the kingdom of heaven!'"

LORD SHAFTESBURY AND THE TRACTARIANS.—Sometime since Lord Shaftesbury asserted in public that there was "a common feeling and bond of union between Tractarianism and Infidelity." Dr. Pusey and the Tractarian journals complained bitterly of this assertion, but his lordship has not yet vouchsafed a reply to their remonstrances. The gravamen of the charge which the latter party brought against his lordship was that, at the very moment when he was charging Tractarians with infidelity, he was in close connexion—sitting on the very same platform, and associated for a common religious object—with Chevalier Bunsen, who, it was complained amongst other things, had said that "Isaac was not the son of Abraham, that the Scripture chronology is untrue, and that the characters in the Book of Genesis are mostly mythical, and are not to be considered as historic persons." The first writer who publicly protested against these speculations of M. Bunsen, was Dr. Pusey, in the pages of the *Christian Remembrancer*. The *Record* extricates its friends from this difficulty, by assuring its readers that what Lord Shaftesbury meant to denounce, when in company with M. Bunsen at the Bible Society's meeting, was—M. Bunsen himself! Having settled this point to its own mind, the Evangelical organ goes on to quote, and endorse the *Christian Remembrancer's* own indignant appeal against M. Bunsen's theology. The *Morning Chronicle* (the

daily organ of the Tractarians) thereupon does not conceal its pleasure at the fact that the "Evangelicals" are at last compelled, in a controversy of faith, to avail themselves of "Tractarian" aid.—*Inquirer.*

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON CONFESSION AND ABSOLUTION.—In reply to a parishioner of St. Mary's, Reading, complaining that a Rev. Mr. Turner had preached a sermon advocating confession and priestly absolution, and ascribing the power of healing to the clergy, the Bishop of Oxford boldly declares that "the Church of England teaches that, under some circumstances, confession of sin to God's minister is to be encouraged; and that, by the appointment of God, a grace attends the due exercise of priestly absolution." As to absolution, he says, the Church teaches that the acts done by the ordained clergy "have in them a power which the same acts would not have, if they were done by other men."

REMOVED EPISCOPAL CHANGES.—A report has obtained currency in connexion with the visit of the Bishop of London to Armagh, that the Lord Primate of Ireland is about to resign his see—that he will be succeeded in the Primacy by the Lord Bishop of London, whose place is to be filled by the Lord Bishop of Oxford—and that the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Principal of King's College, London, is the probable successor to the see of Oxford.

"NO PENNY, NO PATERNOSTER."—Miss Martineau is writing a series of letters to the *Daily News* descriptive of the present state of Ireland and its population. One of these is devoted to the Catholic priests, of whom she reports very unfavourably. "We have hitherto (she says) taken for granted that the Catholic religion was a real faith to its professors, animating their hopes, and more or less securing their morals. We have steadily contended for their rights of conscience, and, as they have been conventionally (since they ceased to be legally) oppressed, we have found our sympathies unavoidably siding with them—including the priests with the laity. We are compelled to say that the further we go, and the more we learn, the more completely that sympathy dies away. We little thought ever to have written this; but this is what we have to write. We find, from universal testimony—and by no means from that of the zealous 'Protestants' we have met, whose word we would not take in this particular matter—that it is a settled thing in the popular mind that 'the priest is no good where there is no money.' Those who cannot say, of their own knowledge, that it is true that the priest refused the last offices 'essential to salvation' to those who could not pay, admit that everybody acts on the certainty that it is useless to send to the priest, unless the fee is ready. Again, the fee must be ready, if by any conceivable means it can be scraped together; and for purposes incessantly recurring. A peasant would never think of using a chair, or other article of furniture, till it had been blessed by the priest; which blessing costs half-a-crown. There is scarcely an incident in life in which the priest, and consequently his fee, is not mixed up; and we are unable to learn what the priest does beyond such paid services as these. He is the policeman of his church; and it does not seem clear what he is besides."

THE WOKING CEMETERY.—Yesterday week, about 250 gentlemen, churchwardens, and overseers of London parishes, proceeded to Woking-common, by special train, for the purpose of inspecting the grounds bought by the Necropolis Company, under act of Parliament. The object of the visit was to enable the parochial authorities to decide for themselves, and to report to the different parishes the nature of the accommodation provided by the company for the burial of the city dead. The company has at Woking 2,000 acres of land suitable for burial-ground, which they will allot to parishes, so that each lot would be as much under the control of the parish, as a churchyard is at present. Taking the annual metropolitan average of interments to be 50,000, it is computed that the company's ground would not be filled with one layer of bodies in 400 years. It is also estimated that bodies may be conveyed from London to the ground (which is twenty-seven miles from London) by the South Western Railway, the funeral service be duly performed, and the mourners return to London, in two hours. The company state, in a prospectus, "that the vast extent of land at their disposal will enable them to provide suitably for all, and to respect in every way the religious feelings of the community. Wherever a parish may wish to have a burial-ground distinct to itself, ground may be so secured, and thus the individuality of a parochial graveyard may be preserved. Spots will be appropriated where the various denominations of Christians may be interred, with the forms and ceremonies which are most congenial to their own convictions." The party which visited Woking on Tuesday were met by Mr. W. J. Voules, the deputy-chairman, and other of the directors; shown plans and sections, guided up the rising ground which leads from the station to the common, and after having distributed themselves about to every point of the landscape, the guests congregated at two, in a centrally-placed marquee, where a cold collation was laid. Several speeches were made, and a few healths drunk, and the business of the day resolved itself into a resolution to the effect, that the Necropolis Company possessed a "national cemetery" admirably adapted for its purpose, and that the company, consequently, was entitled to the support of the public.

Chancellor Sugden will not permit lawyers to eat sandwiches or read newspapers in his court.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOUNG MEN'S BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A very interesting meeting of the Young Men's Missionary Association in aid of the Baptist Missionary Society, was held in the library of the Mission-house, Moorgate-street, on Tuesday in last week. Wm. Brodie Gurney, Esq., senior treasurer of the Baptist Missionary Society, presided; and amongst those present we observed the Rev. F. Trestrail, Rev. Joseph Angus, M.A., Rev. W. Walters, Rev. T. Wigan, of Lynn, Rev. I. Doxsey, and other ministers. Upwards of two hundred young men attended; and, after taking tea together, a hymn was sung. The Rev. Frederick Trestrail engaged in prayer.

After an appropriate opening address from the chairman, Mr. J. F. Trestrail (formerly secretary of the Association), read a paper showing the origin and objects of the Society. The special work of the committee has been—1st. The formation of juvenile and Sunday-school auxiliaries, and promoting the efficiency of those already formed. 2nd. The delivery of lectures to young men, as well as lectures specially adapted to children, to which their parents have also been invited. 3rd. Correspondence with the missionary brethren, more particularly in reference to the educational department of their labours. 4th. Providing for the permanent support of mission-schools, by the allotment of them to schools at home. 5th. The expression of sympathy with missionaries, by holding meetings with them for social intercourse prior to their leaving England, and by communicating with those abroad, and by regularly forwarding newspapers to all the missionaries of the society. It was stated that the most active supporters of the institution are and have been Sunday-school teachers.

Mr. T. J. Cole then read a paper on the "Foreign Correspondence of the Association," which had been extensive. One of its objects had been "to obtain steady and permanent support for the Mission Schools, by allotting them to individual schools at home." The testimony of missionaries to the success of the plan had been very gratifying. Mr. Dosseter stated, that support had now been obtained among schools in England for eighteen schools in foreign parts—chiefly India and Ceylon. "In these Mission-schools, 764 children are being educated, and the amount raised for their support by the Juvenile Auxiliaries is £285 4s." [Cheers.] In the course of his report, Mr. Dosseter stated, that the constitution of the society had been "modified so as to reduce the qualification for membership to a minimum subscription of one shilling per annum, and to admit on the committee two representatives from each Juvenile Auxiliary."

Mr. Cuzner (of Hackney), being next called upon, proceeded to read a paper on the "lecture department" of the association's labours:—"The first course of lectures was delivered in the library of the Mission-house in the winter of 1848-9, by the Revs. — Tucker, C. M. Birrell, Joseph Angus, M.A., John Aldis, J. Branch, and Dr. Cox. The lectures were on Hayti, India, &c., and were all well attended. Similar courses were delivered during subsequent seasons by the leading ministers. During the second year of the association, forty-eight lectures were delivered gratuitously by members, on China and the South Seas, and on the West Indies and Africa." A small charge being paid for admission, the lectures realized the sum of £60 for the parent society [cheers]. Many lectures had been delivered since then, both in London and the country, and it is calculated that at least 23,000 young people have attended them. The committee had purchased a new and much better apparatus, and intended to continue the lectures during the present winter. What had been done in this way had resulted in the formation of new auxiliaries, and in stirring up old ones to greatly increased effort; whilst the opportunity was always seized, on such occasions, to direct the minds of the children to the consideration of their own absolute need of the Gospel salvation.

Mr. Jackson, of Camberwell, presented a brief statement to the meeting, respecting the sermons that had been preached on behalf of the association in various localities, or centrally at the Poultry chapel; and also respecting the meetings held for devotional purposes. By the financial statement read by Mr. Hanks, it appeared that the entire receipts during the year amounted to £122 4s. 7d., and the disbursements, £143 15s. 3d., so that the society was upwards of £20 in debt. These funds were connected simply with the actual working of the society, and not in any way with funds received for missionary purposes, which were handed over to the parent society, and for which separate accounts are kept.

Mr. Brodie Gurney being obliged to leave, the Rev. Joseph Angus took the chair, and a general conversation ensued.

Mr. R. S. Francis said that, in carrying out the object of the association, their attention has been specially directed to the support of Mission schools, and that principally because the parent society had no funds for this purpose. To make up this deficiency, they wished to aid the society and their missionary brethren. To attain this desirable end, they made an appeal to the teachers and scholars of English schools. Many had already undertaken the future support of the Mission schools, but they thought the plan might be greatly extended. "As an encouragement, I may mention that not long since the Bishop of Ceylon visited a school of Colombo, and, after an examination of the pupils, he said it was 'the best Cingalese school in the island.'"

That school is one of our own Mission schools, supported by a school at home [loud cheers]. I trust our friends will do all in their power, by joining this association, to help us in our great objects" [cheers].

A gentleman in the body of the meeting asked how many Baptist schools there were in London, and how many contributed to the support of Mission schools? The Secretary: There are eighty metropolitan schools, but, as yet, only twenty-six support Mission schools.

An animated discussion followed on various practical points in the working of the association, which was taken part in by the Chairman, the Revs. F. Trestrail, and I. Doxsey, and Messrs. Dosseter, Beale, Potter, Harriott, Casner, Dickes, John Templeton, B. L. Green, Waite, and Olney. Great satisfaction was expressed at the spirit and zeal of the meeting, and after a brief address from the Chairman, and the singing of a hymn and prayer, the company separated.

STEPNEY COLLEGE.—The forty-second anniversary of this institution took place on Wednesday last. A public meeting was held at three o'clock in the afternoon, in the College Chapel, G. T. Kemp, Esq., the Treasurer, in the chair. The proceedings commenced with singing and prayer. The Chairman congratulated the meeting upon the favourable circumstances under which they had met. The institution had never been in a more healthy condition than it was at the present time. The Rev. Dr. Angus, the Principal, read the Report of the committee. It stated that six students had finished their educational course, and had settled as pastors over different churches; of nine new students, six were sons of highly respected ministers, who thus consecrated themselves to the labours in which their fathers had spent their lives. Since that statement was drawn up, the committee had received Mr. Anderson, a student lately in the Hackney Theological Institution, who had embraced scriptural views on baptism, and had applied to be admitted for one year, he having studied three years in the Hackney Institution. The entire number of ministerial students in the institution was twenty-one. There were, also, three lay students who wished to avail themselves of the advantages of the College during the next session. Amongst other things the Report stated during the last year, the students had been favoured with lectures on Elocution by Mr. J. Sheridan Knowles. His aim had been to illustrate and enforce in speaking an earnest, natural style of address; and the committee trusted that his efforts might end to prevent or correct the feebleness of utterance and unnaturalness of manner to which young speakers were sometimes prone. The course of study pursued, the examiner's report, which was stated to be very flattering, and the financial statement, which included a balance of £132 in hand, were duly alluded to; after which, the Rev. J. Leachman, Rev. F. Trestrail, the Rev. G. Smith, W. B. Gurney, Esq., Rev. R. W. Overbury, Rev. S. Green, T. Pevetress, Esq., and others, addressed the meeting. Mr. Smith alluded to the want of interest felt in their theological institutes by Dissenters. A collection could be much more readily obtained for any other purpose than for the support of a college. This was a relic of old times which ought to be got rid of. He could not, moreover, refrain from expressing the gratification which he felt, that the Baptist body had resolved upon erecting a number of suitable chapels in the metropolis, thus following the example set by the denomination to which he had the privilege to belong. The Rev. R. W. Overbury, in the course of his remarks, said he was very glad to find that Mr. Sheridan Knowles had been lecturing to the students on elocution, and hoped that much good would result therefrom. It was a very gratifying circumstance, that Mr. Knowles had forsaken the theatre, and resolved to devote his splendid powers to the service of Christ [cheers]. A large company of ministers and friends afterwards partook of a very excellent tea, which had been provided in the College, and at half-past six the Rev. George Smith preached a very eloquent sermon to a large audience in Stepney meeting, kindly granted by the Rev. John Kennedy, the College chapel not being large enough for the purpose of accommodating the numbers who attended. The entire proceedings of the day passed off in a very pleasant and profitable manner.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.—The summer vacation having terminated, the students re-assembled at the College, on the 1st of September. On the day following they were met by the President, the Rev. Dr. Stowell, who delivered to them an address fraught with weighty sentiments and affectionate counsels, chiefly on the subject of preaching. On the following Thursday, the session was more formally opened by a service conducted in the Library; when the Rev. J. De Kover Williams read the Scriptures, and the Rev. James Sherman delivered an address to the students. After dinner, in the hall of the College, several interesting speeches were delivered by the ministers and other friends present, expressing the liveliest interest in the institution, and sanguine expectations of its growing usefulness. The number of students on the foundation is eighteen, three of whom are pursuing preparatory studies under the guidance of experienced ministers. It was felt to be a matter for the deepest regret, that the classical and mathematical tutor, W. B. Todhunter, Esq., M.A., was, on account of illness, prevented from being present on the occasion, and is unable to resume his labours for two or three weeks.

THE WESTERN COLLEGE.—On Wednesday, the centenary meeting of the friends and subscribers to this College was held at Plymouth, for the transac-

tion of general business; R. Peek, Esq., of Hazelwood, presided. A. Rooker, Esq., the Secretary, read the Report, which stated that at the commencement of the last session, five students were admitted, and fourteen ministerial and three lay students had enjoyed the advantages of the instruction afforded in the College.

SOUTH OCKENDON AND AVELEY, Essex.—The Independent churches in the two above-named villages, being destitute of a pastor by the decease of their late most excellent minister, the Rev. Anthony Brown, the Rev. J. Morison, late of Romford, has been selected to fill the vacancy. On Tuesday, September 7, 1852, the new minister was publicly recognised in the presence of a large audience, and of all the neighbouring Congregational ministers. The Revs. G. Corney, B. H. Kluht, J. S. Hall, R. Burl, C. Berry, J. Tippetts, T. Joseph, J. Young, and William Joseph, took part in the services.

WOOLWICH.—A second Congregational church has been established in this town. A room adapted to hold about 250 persons has been taken for the purpose, for a term of years, with six months' notice. On Tuesday, the 7th inst., opening services took place. In the morning, the Rev. John Cox, Baptist minister, of Woolwich, conducted the devotional services before the sermon; the Rev. Patrick Thomson, A.M., of Chatham, preached a sermon; the Rev. William Lucy, of Greenwich-road Chapel, conducted the closing devotional service; and the Rev. Thomas Timpson, of Lewisham, gave out the hymns. The Revs. Robert Thompson and J. W. Close, Wesleyan ministers; W. M. Thompson, of the Presbyterian church; and William Woodlands, Independent minister, all of Woolwich, were also present on the occasion. In the evening, the Rev. R. Thompson, Wesleyan minister, of Woolwich, conducted the devotional services before the sermon; the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster, preached a most touching sermon; and the Rev. J. W. Close, Wesleyan minister, of Woolwich, concluded by prayer. Arrangements have already been made with several metropolitan and county ministers to supply the pulpit; and it is the intention of the church, after having thus received and interchanged Christian fellowship with other churches, to proceed to the choice of a permanent minister.

ESLEY CHAPEL, STROUD.—The Rev. B. Parsons, who has been twenty-six years in the ministry, took a review of his pastorate on Sunday week. He alluded to the flourishing state of the church and school—in the latter of which nearly 1,000 children had been taught. The congregation had been depopulated for its poverty. Twenty-six years ago all was in a state of dilapidation, and it was considered impossible to meet the annual expenses without foreign aid. But, by united efforts, £3,000 had been raised and collected for repairs, school-buildings, &c.; nearly £1,000 for the cause of education; upwards of £1,000 had been contributed to missionary and other foreign and benevolent objects—besides the sums raised for the current expenses of the chapel, &c. A considerable influence has been exercised over other localities, which had worked for the glory of God, the prosperity of churches, and the welfare of men. He was now approaching sixty, and had no hope of seeing another twenty-six years. Still there was no reason to despair. The quarterly collection was the largest that has been contributed for the last twenty-six years.

CAMDEN TOWN.—On Wednesday, the 1st inst., a Christian church was formed at St. Paul's Chapel, Hawley-road, originally erected by Mr. Smith, a minister in Lady Huntingdon's connexion. The friends composing this new society believing a New Testament church to be simply a convocation of believers in a given locality, for mutual benefit and instruction, there were no persons present on the occasion but those who either proposed to enter into fellowship, or to enjoy occasional communion with them. The signature of each was attached, not to a creed or confession of faith, but to a simple declaration to walk together in brotherly love, and in obedience to what is believed to be the will of Christ, as revealed in his word.—After this was done, a unanimous and affectionate invitation was given to the Rev. Edward White to preside over them and to instruct them in what he believed to be the doctrines and duties of the Christian faith. This interesting service was concluded by about thirty-five brethren and sisters partaking together of the Lord's Supper.—*From a Correspondent.*

GOSSPORT.—On Sunday, the 12th, two sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Wyld, of Albion Chapel, Southampton, at the New Congregational Chapel here, when a new organ, built expressly for this place of worship, was opened. The collections after the services amounted to £26. This chapel was built in 1827, at a cost of £2,300, but from a succession of untoward circumstances, had become private property. The chapel has been recently purchased and conveyed to trustees on behalf of the church, agreeably to the rules usually adopted by Independents. After having undergone extensive alterations and repairs, it was re-opened in the month of June last, by the Rev. J. B. Brown, B.A., and the Rev. J. W. Richardson, of London, when very liberal collections were made. Within the last nine months nearly £200 have been contributed, besides £200 from five of the late proprietors in reduction of their shares, towards the purchase and improvement of this place of worship. A debt of £600 still remains, which, it is hoped, will be speedily liquidated.

LEEDS.—The anniversary of the Leeds Auxiliary to the Baptist Missionary Society was celebrated last week. On Sunday week, sermons were preached in South Parade and Great George's-street

Chapels, by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, A.M., and the Rev. Eustace Carey, nephew of the late Dr. Carey; and in the afternoon the Rev. S. G. Green, B.A., of Horton College, conducted a service for the young. On Monday evening, the public meeting was held in South Parade Chapel, Sir George Goodman, M.P., in the chair. On Tuesday morning the proceedings were brought to a termination by a public breakfast in the Stock Exchange-hall.

MONBURY.—On the 14th instant, a tea-meeting was held in the school-room of the Baptist chapel, on account of the approaching removal of the Rev. Joseph Busell. In the course of the proceedings a handsome silver cream-jug was presented to the retiring pastor.

MENDLESHAM, SUFFOLK.—An interesting service was held in this village on the afternoon of Friday, the 17th September, for the purpose of recognising the church recently formed there, and ordaining its first pastor, the Rev. F. W. Fisher, late of the London City Mission. The Rev. T. H. Browne, of Stowmarket, commenced the service with reading and prayer; the Rev. Joseph Perkins, of Needham Market, delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. A. Tyler, of Bury St. Edmunds, asked the usual questions; the Rev. W. Warren, of Wattisfield, offered the ordination prayer; and the Rev. W. Notcutt, of Ipswich, gave the charge to the minister. In the evening, the Rev. John Ross, of Woodbridge, preached to the people. Many Christian friends attended from the neighbouring towns, and the prospects of this infant cause, recently established by the efforts of the District Home Mission, are most encouraging.

TESTIMONIAL OF SYMPATHY WITH DR. BURNS.—The anniversary of New Church-street chapel, Edgeware-road, held on Monday, September 20th, was rendered more than usually interesting by the presentation of a testimonial of sympathy, esteem, and confidence, to the pastor. The amount subscribed was £111 14s., which not only paid the entire expenses incurred by Dr. Burns in defending himself from the late malicious prosecution, but left a surplus to be presented to him in a purse, together with the engrossed testimonial, handsomely framed. It is a gratifying evidence of perfect unanimity that, among the large church under Dr. Burns's pastoral care, not one member has been unfavourably influenced, and the prosperous pecuniary and spiritual state of the congregation may be safely inferred from the fact that, during the present year, the mortgage debt of the chapel has been reduced from £900 to £600, besides meeting the expenses of having the chapel painted and put in thorough repair.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE ASSOCIATION.—A letter has been addressed by the secretary of this association to the foreign Ministers in London, requesting some assistance in its researches into the best mode of simplifying the complicated system of postage, which has hitherto proved such an impediment to commercial transactions, and to that frequent friendly communication between the citizens of different countries which must be one of the surest bonds of union between nations. The letter adds that the association trusts it will be found "that their object is not merely to raise a popular clamour for cheap postage in this and other countries, but calmly and deliberately to discuss the best means of obtaining their object without proposing to sacrifice the independence of the postal arrangements of each State, which must depend in a great measure upon the taste and habits of its people, and the form of Government under which they live." Replies of the most favourable description have already been received from the Ministers for Austria, the United States, Spain, Brazil, Sardinia, and Portugal.

THE RIVALRY IN STEAM SHIP BUILDING.—Birkenhead is turning out iron steamers competing with the Clyde. The enterprising builder is Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead; in whose yard the "Forerunner," a screw-steamer, intended for the monthly liners of the Royal African Mail Company, has been completed. The "Forerunner" is a very smart craft, of about four hundred tons burden, and worked by engines of fifty-horse power. "She is constructed of great length, and very fine lines, with a considerable rise of floor, and the bottom is so formed as to give a free access for the water to the screw propeller. She divides the water easily, carrying no head, and scarce making a ripple forward and none aft, the water passing away level, without showing any of the following wave, so common in screw-vessels." Her cabins are on deck. She is rigged as a three-masted schooner, her masts being very tall, and her sails laced to the booms as in the yacht "America." The "Forerunner" left Liverpool, for London, on Saturday last: she made Holyhead, in a rough sea, in eight hours.

SHOCKING DEATH.—Mr. John Parcells, expositor of Burford's Panorama, has met with a frightful and instant death. He was proceeding to his residence, Haverstock-hill, after the close of the exhibition on yesterday week, when the shaft of a brewer's dray struck him on the head, knocking him down, and the wheels passed over his head, smashing it to a jelly. It is said that the fatal occurrence is attributable to the drayman's riding on the shaft while the horse proceeded at a quick rate.

THE LAKES.—Such is the crowded state of Keswick at this time, that there is neither a lodging-house with an empty apartment, nor a bed without an occupant, to be met with either in the town or in all the surrounding district.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*

A LINE OF SCREW STEAMERS is about to commence running between Southampton and Bordeaux.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

HIS CAREER.

Arthur Wellesley—originally Wesley—was born in 1769. The first of May has been named as the day, and his father's country seat, Dangan Castle, Meath, as the place of his birth. But his baptismal register is dated April 30; and it is probable that the birth-place was a mansion abutting on Merrion-square, Dublin. He was descended from two English families, the Westleys of Welleleigh, in Somersetshire, and the Colleys, or Cowleys, of Rutlandshire. Richard Colley was adopted by Garret Wesley, of Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath; and, succeeding to the Meath estates, was raised to the Peerage, by the title of Baron Mornington, in 1746. His son, Garret Wesley, married Anne, daughter of the first Viscount Dungannon, and was advanced to the Earldom of Mornington in 1760. Southey, in his biography of the founder of Methodism, says that when Charles, the brother of John Wesley, was at Westminster School, his father received a communication from an Irish gentleman, offering to adopt the boy as heir; but the overture was declined. It was for this Charles Wesley that Richard Colley was substituted by the owner of Dangan, and thus, but for a capricious transfer of fortune, "we might," says Southey, in his easy philosophy, "have had no Methodists; the British empire in India might still have been menaced from Seringapatam; and the undisputed tyrant of Europe might still have insulted and threatened us on our shores." The second Lord Mornington, of musical celebrity, left nine children, of whom one became Marquis Wellesley, one Baron Cowley, and one Duke of Wellington.

In 1781, Lord Mornington died, and Lady Mornington was left with her numerous family. Arthur was sent first to Eton, where he did not shine as a scholar; next to a private tutor at Brighton; and finally, as the boy seemed too stupid for anything but a soldier, to the French military school at Angers. Here he studied tactics and engineering under Pignorol, eminent in the old school; and here he learned French, an acquirement of great future service. Returning after six years' study to England, he became, in 1787, an ensign in the 73rd Foot. His promotion was rapid, but his merits were already visible. On the second or third day after he joined his first regiment he caused a private soldier to be *wounded*—first, in full marching order, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &c., and afterwards without them. In his own words, he "was not so young as not to know that since he had undertaken a profession he had better endeavour to understand it." From the 73rd he passed into the 41st, and from that to the 12th Light Dragoons, successively, in eighteen months. From the latter regiment he was promoted, on the 30th June, 1791, to be captain in the 68th Foot; again exchanging the infantry for the cavalry service four months afterwards, by entering the 18th Light Dragoons. He remained in this arm of the service until the 30th April, 1793, when he became a Major; and a few months later Lieutenant-Colonel of the 33rd—a regiment which, under his command, was destined to do gallantly in India.

Meanwhile, he had been engaged in civil as well as military service. The Earl of Westmoreland, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, appointed Arthur Wellesley one of his aide-de-camps; and while in Ireland he was elected for the family borough of Trim, and sat in the Irish Parliament in 1790. The most remarkable thing recorded of him at this period is, that he voted for Catholic emancipation in the Irish House of Commons; and got deep in debt to Dublin tradesmen. Both these experiences taught him useful lessons: in after years, he, who had shown an early tendency not adverse to the Catholics, had a main hand in freeing them; and he eschewed debt, proscribing it both as regarded himself and others.

At the head of the 33rd, the young Lieutenant-Colonel embarked in May, 1790, for the Low Countries—as part of a reinforcement to the Duke of York. Arthur Wellesley's first service was the evacuation of Ostend, while the Republicans, under Pichegru, were at the very gates of the town. Colonel Wellesley then took his regiment round by the Scheldt, landed at Antwerp, advanced to the Duke of York's head quarters, and by his able conduct of the rear guard, helped to prevent the total destruction of the British forces on the line of retreat. After a twelve month's campaign, the 33rd landed at Harwich, and encamped at Warley for a short time, to refresh and strengthen. In the autumn of 1795, Colonel Wellesley led his regiment to Southampton, destined to a West India service. Foul weather prevented the sailing of the fleet; and when spring came, another order was received by Colonel Wellesley, and the weather-beaten 33rd were sent to Bengal. At this critical moment in the history of his life, however, the young soldier became suddenly ill; his regiment set out without him, and he was unable to rejoin it until it had reached the Cape of Good Hope.

Soon after the arrival of Colonel Wellesley in Bengal, Lord Mornington followed him as Governor-General; and in 1798 the two brothers met in Calcutta. The principal risk of war was with Tippoo

Saltaun. Oude had been subdued; Bengal was our own; the Carnatic had been absorbed; and the Nizam of the Deccan was trimming between the Mahratta States and our alliance. Lord Mornington hoped for peace—but in vain. He heard that Tippee was intriguing with the French; and Colonel Wellesley, who had been despatched with an expedition against Manilla, was recalled half-way thither, placed under the orders of General Harris, and entrusted with the task of organizing, equipping, and drilling the forces of the Madras Presidency, destined to act against Mysore. Bonaparte had just landed in Egypt, and entered into communication with Tippee Saib. The coming struggle was looked upon as one of life or death. Wellesley worked hard at his task, and succeeded in creating a most efficient though diminutive army. Tippee mustered 70,000 men; the Madras contingent mustered only 14,000, and of these only 4,000 were Europeans. At the last moment the 33rd was added to the Nizam's contingent; and the army set out, under General Harris, early in 1799. The battle of Malavelly—which Wellesley's dragoons greatly helped to win—laid open the road to Seringapatam. In the siege operations, Wellesley was ordered to take a "tope," or grove, by a night attack. On receiving the order, he wrote that note which now appears as the first of that series of "Wellington Despatches," so well known.

TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HARRIS, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Camp, 5th April, 1799.

My dear Sir,—I do not know where you mean the post to be established, and I shall therefore be obliged to you if you will do me the favour to meet me this afternoon in front of the lines and show it to me. In the mean time, I will order my battalions to be in readiness.

Upon looking at the tope as I came in just now, it appeared to me that when you get possession of the bank of the nullah, you have the tope as a matter of course, as the latter is in the rear of the former. However, you are the best judge, and I shall be ready.

I am, my dear Sir, your most faithful servant,
ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

The attack was made, and failed. General Harris records, that Colonel Wellesley came, "in a good deal of agitation, to say that he had not carried the tope." But the failure appears to have arisen only from the darkness; when daylight came the tope was instantly taken. Seringapatam was taken by storm; and Colonel Wellesley was appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief of Mysore. In two years he had advanced thus far on his road to greatness and fame. Here as everywhere he displayed a masterly genius for administration, in selecting subordinates, repairing old and opening new roads, and executing all the functions of a governor with great assiduity.

About this time, an expedition against Batavia was planned, and the command was offered to Colonel Wellesley; but Lord Clive remonstrated effectually against his appointment, saying that he could not be spared; and he was retained to perform his next exploit—the defeat of a robber chief called Dhoondiah Waugh. This man had made head in the Dooab, had defeated a native ally of the British, and become altogether very formidable. So alert were the movements of Dhoondiah, that it seemed doubtful how long the expedition might be protracted, when Colonel Wellesley received an offer from a native to terminate the whole business by a stroke of a poniard. His reply was:—"To offer a public reward by proclamation for a man's life, and to make a secret bargain to have it taken away, are two different things; the one is to be done; the other, in my opinion, cannot, by an officer at the head of his troops." After two months' doubling, he succeeding in coming upon the enemy, made a dash at him with a small force of cavalry, and put him to the route in a single charge. The corpse of "his Majesty" being recognised, was lashed to a galloper gun and carried back to the British camp. Among the baggage was found a boy about four years old, who proved to be the favourite son of Dhoondiah. Colonel Wellesley took charge of the child himself, carried him to his own tent, protected him through his boyhood, and, on quitting India, left a sum of money in the hands of a friend to be applied to his use.

In consequence of Bonaparte's suspected designs upon our Eastern dominions, a force was collected at Tinencallee, and Colonel Wellesley was ordered thence to Egypt, to take the French in the rear. He set about executing this order with a degree of forwardness which his brother, the Governor-General, felt himself bound to check. When he touched at Bombay, he found himself superseded by General Baird. This caused him some mortification, as he thought it unjustifiable; but his characteristic sense of duty did not forsake him. "You will have seen," he wrote to his brother Henry, "how much this resolution will annoy me; but I have never had much value for the public spirit of any man who does not sacrifice his private views and convenience when it is necessary." A fever detained him at Bombay till after General Baird had sailed, and he returned to his command at Mysore.

Meanwhile, French influence had again appeared among the Mahrattas. Decaen, sent by Napoleon during the truce of Amiens, did all he could to provoke and provide for a war while he observed the stipulations of peace; and Perron was actually in command of some fifteen or twenty thousand well-armed and tolerably disciplined native troops. War became every day more imminent; and Colonel Wellesley only returned to Mysore to direct as a Major-General a war against these formidable foes. Secretly he had long prepared for such a war, in accumulating stores and perfecting communications; and in February he was appointed to command the

army of operation. War was not as yet declared; but an English force had been sent to assist the Peishwa, the chief ruler, against his rebellious subordinate. General Wellesley now commanded an army of 10,000 men; and he chose the season of the year when the rivers were not fordable for making the campaign; hoping thus to surprise the Mahrattas.

His despatches contain the most minute instructions for the fabrication of bridges and boats, the establishment of particular ferries, and their protection. Aware that a native army relied on the superior rapidity of its movements, he had been indefatigable in improving the breed of draught-bullocks; and had resolved to discard the traditional rules of marching and halting. He gave orders, by way of conveying an adequate idea of British prowess, that one or two of the numerous forts should be carried by simple escalade, and that an example should be made of the garrison in case of any desperate resistance. These tactics were completely successful. A Mahratta chief wrote to his friend:—"These English are a strange people, and their general a wonderful man. They came in here this morning, looked at the Pettah wall, walked over it, killed all the garrison, and returned to breakfast. Who can withstand them?" The result was that the strongest forts in the country were afterwards taken with little or no loss of life on either side. On the 23rd of September, Wellesley came upon 50,000 Mahrattas encamped at the village of Assaye, and supported by 100 pieces of cannon. He had only 4,500 men at hand; but he made an instant charge, and won the battle at the point of the bayonet. The conflict at Argaum followed, and the power of the Mahrattas was broken. Loaded with praises and presents, the General then quitted India.

It was in the month of September, 1805, that Sir Arthur Wellesley—after an absence of nine years, during which his services in the East had earned him a Major-Generalship, the Knighthood of the Bath, the thanks of the King and Parliament, and a confirmed professional reputation—landed once more on the shores of England. Between this period and his departure on those memorable campaigns with which his name will be immortally connected, there elapsed an interval of nearly three years, which a seat in Parliament, an Irish Secretaryship, and a Privy Councillorship, enabled him to turn actively to account.

His next military service was at Copenhagen; where he commanded the troops in the notorious foray of 1807, and conducted the negotiations which resulted in the surrender of the Danish fleet.

Napoleon Bonaparte was now supreme on the continent; and he had just added Spain to the list of his conquests, and planted Joseph Bonaparte on the Spanish throne. England at this juncture stepped in, and offered substantial aid to Spain; the expedition to Portugal was planned; and Sir Arthur Wellesley was appointed to the command. Spain and Portugal were in insurrection; and it is remarkable that the English Ministers were so ignorant of the state of the Peninsula, that they neither knew how far Spanish patriotism could be relied on, nor how numerous were the French forces in the two kingdoms. It was only known that Joseph Bonaparte occupied the place of the deposed King of Spain, and Marshal Junot was established at Lisbon; while there was an irregular and seemingly formidable rising among the people.

Appointed to lead the expedition, Sir Arthur Wellesley was in earnest with his work. He, in fact, preceded it, and landed on the coast to confer with the Juntas; but he received such information from them as led him to conclude that it was "impossible to know the truth." However, he had only one course to pursue—to land his forces, and do what he could with them. Accordingly, he disembarked them in Mondego Bay, about midway between Oporto and Lisbon, in August, 1808. This was the commencement of the Peninsular War. The troops amounted to 9,000 men, and were subsequently augmented to 14,000. Opposed to him was Junot, with upwards of 20,000, but unable to bring that force into the field. On the 17th of August, Sir Arthur won the battle of Rolica; and marched on to meet Junot at Torres Vedras. Here he had just completed arrangements for cutting off the French army, when a new commander, Sir Harry Burrard, supervened; and he declined to fight until the expected reinforcements under Sir John Moore should arrive. Wellesley replied, that if he did not fight Junot, Junot would fight him; and so it turned out; for Junot attacked Wellesley at Vimiera, but was well thrashed for his temerity. Even then, Burrard, who dared not refuse battle, declined to improve the victory. "Well, then, gentlemen," said Wellesley to his staff, "we may go now and shoot red-legged partridges." The Convention of Cintra—by which Junot was allowed to carry off his beaten forces—concluded the business. The Convention bore Sir Arthur's signature—very reluctantly affixed—and while people at home were censuring him for letting the enemy escape, he was chafing at the imbecility of his superiors. On inquiry, however, Sir Arthur was righted in public estimation; and, after a short interval, induced the Ministers to give him an army for the liberation of the Peninsula. Arguing from the position of Portugal, and the natural features of the country (which he had already studied), he stoutly declared his opinion that Portugal was tenable against the French, even if actual possessors of Spain, and that it offered ample opportunities of influencing the great result of the war. He recommended that the Portuguese army should be organized and in part taken into British pay, and under the direction of British officers, and that a force of not less than 30,000 English troops should be de-

spatched to keep this army together. So provided, he undertook the management of the war, though 280,000 French soldiers were closing round Portugal as he landed at Lisbon (August, 1808).

The British force amounted to about 20,000 men, to which about 15,000 Portuguese, in a respectable state of organization, were added by the exertions of General Beresford. About 24,000 were now led against Soult, who, though not inferior in strength, no sooner ascertained the advance of the English commander, than he arranged for a retreat by detaching Loison, with 6,000 men, to dislodge a Portuguese post on his left rear. On the 12th of May the troops reached the southern bank of the Douro; the waters of which, 300 yards in width, rolled between them and their adversaries. In anticipation of the attack, Soult had destroyed the floating-bridge, had collected all the boats on the opposite side, and there, with his forces well in hand for action or retreat, was looking from the window of his lodging, enjoying the presumed discomfiture of his opponent. To attempt such a passage as this in face of one of the ablest marshals of France was, indeed, an audacious stroke; but it was not beyond the daring of that genius which M. Thiers describes as calculated only for the stolid operations of defensive war. Availing himself of a point where the river, by a bend in its course, was not easily visible from the town, Sir Arthur determined on transporting, if possible, a few troops to the northern bank, and occupying an unfinished stone building, which he perceived was capable of affording temporary cover. The means were soon supplied by the activity of Colonel Waters—an officer whose habitual audacity rendered him one of the heroes of this memorable war. Crossing in a skiff to the opposite bank, he returned with two or three boats, and in a few minutes a company of the Buffs was established in the building. Reinforcements quickly followed, but not without discovery. The alarm was given, and presently the edifice was enveloped by the French. The British, however, held their ground; a passage was effected at other points during the struggle; the French, after an ineffectual resistance, were fain to abandon the city in precipitation, and Sir Arthur, after his unexampled feat of arms, sat down to the dinner which had been prepared for Soult, who had only joined Ney after losses and privations little short of those which had been experienced by Sir John Moore.

This was the first of a series of successes which carried the British flag triumphantly to a bloody victory at Talavera, and made Sir Arthur Wellesley "Baron Douro, of Wellesley, and Viscount Wellington, of Talavera, and of Wellington, in the county of Somerset."

Napoleon now made tremendous exertions to retrieve his position. Nine powerful corps, mustering fully 280,000 effective men, under Marshals Victor, Ney, Soult, Mortier, and Massena, with a crowd of aspiring generals besides, represented the force definitely charged with the final subjugation of the Peninsula. To meet the shock of this stupendous array, Wellington had a total of some 55,000 troops, English and Portuguese, independent of garrisons and detachments. Against such hosts as were brought to the assault, a defensive attitude was all that could be maintained, and Wellington's eye had detected the true mode of operation. By carrying lines of fortification from the Atlantic coast, through Torres Vedras, to the bank of the Tagus a little above Lisbon, he succeeded in constructing an artificial stronghold, within which his retreating forces would be inaccessible, and from which he might issue at will. These provisions silently and unobtrusively made, he calmly took post on the Coa, and awaited the assault. Hesitating, or undecided, from some motive or other, Massena for weeks delayed to put his army in motion after the British commander, who slowly retired to his defences. Deeming, however, that a passage of arms would tend both to inspire his own troops in what seemed like a retreat, and to teach Massena the true quality of his antagonist before him, he deliberately halted at Busaco, and offered battle. Unable to refuse the challenge, the French Marshal directed his bravest troops against the British position, but they were foiled with immense loss at every point of the attack, and Wellington proved, by one of his most brilliant victories, that his retreat partook neither of discomfiture nor fear. Rapidly recovering himself, however, Massena followed, and was dreaming of little less than a second evacuation of Portugal, when, to his astonishment and dismay, he found himself abruptly arrested by the tremendous lines of Torres Vedras. For some time he chafed and fumed in front of these impregnable lines. He did at length retire, and was followed by his wary foe. From this time to the end of the war, Wellington was only once seriously checked—at Burgos. Excepting that repulse, he held his own in the teeth of armies immensely superior in number. He won Fuentes d'Oron, took Almeida, was victor at Salamanca, carried Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz, Madrid, and Seville; finally defeated King Joseph at Vittoria, and drove Soult through the Pyrenees.

When the dissolution of Napoleon's empire compelled a new organization of France, the Duke of Wellington was promptly despatched to Paris as the person most competent to advise and instruct the new Administration—four days only elapsing between his departure from the head of the army and his appearance as British Ambassador at the Tuilleries. Within a week of this time he was precipitately recalled to Madrid, as the only individual who could compose the differences between the Spanish people and their malicious Sovereign; and before six months had passed he was on his way to Vienna as the representative of his country in the great congress which was to determine the settlement

of the world. It is almost superfluous to add, that all the titles and distinctions at the command of Crowns and Cabinets were showered upon the liberator of the Peninsula and the conqueror of Napoleon. Talavera had made him a baron and a viscount; Ciudad Rodrigo an earl, Salamanca a marquis, and Vittoria a duke; and, as these honours had all accumulated in his absence, his successive patents were read together in a single day, as he took his seat for the first time, and with the highest rank, among the peers of England.

But his military services were not yet quite concluded. While the allied sovereigns were wrangling over the trophies of their success, their terrible antagonists re-appeared once more. At the first rumours of war the contingent of England had been entrusted to Wellington, who occupied in Belgium the post of honour and peril. Of all the mighty reinforcements announced, none but a Prussian corps was at hand, when, without warning given, the French Emperor fell headlong on his enemies at Ligny and Quatre Bras. The Duke had sketched out a scheme of hostilities with his usual decision, and was prepared to take the field with his usual confidence, but the loss of that army which "could go anywhere and do anything" was now grievously felt. The troops of Napoleon were the very finest of the Empire—the true representatives of the Grand Army; but Wellington's motley force comprised only 33,000 British, and of these only a portion was contributed by the redoubtable old regiments of the Peninsula. Nevertheless, with these in the front line, and with Brunswickers, Belgians, Dutch, and Germans in support, the British general awaited at Waterloo the impetuous onset of Napoleon, and at length won that crowning victory which is even yet familiar to the minds of Englishmen. While on board the "Bellerophon," Blücher would have assassinated Napoleon, but the Duke refused to be a party to the transaction, and saved the life of his great rival. Wellington also put a stop to the gratuitous acts of oppression and demolition which the Prussian savage intended.

On the 8th of July, a ministry, at the head of which was Prince Talleyrand, was appointed at the suggestion of the Duke; and on the 15th, his Grace, with the grand staff of the British army, composed of 300 generals, and other distinguished officers, paid their respects to Louis, at the Tuilleries. His Majesty on that occasion told the British Commander-in-Chief that he owed him "a personal obligation for his humanity and the good conduct of his army."

The news of Waterloo produced in England rapturous expressions of joy. A vote of thanks to the Duke and his army was carried by acclamation in the Lords, on the motion of the Earl Bathurst; and in the Commons, the minister (Lord Castlereagh) brought a message from the Prince Regent, in consequence of which an additional grant of £200,000, accompanied by the most flattering encomiums, was made, to purchase a mansion and estate for his Grace. Illuminations were general throughout the country, and almost every steeple rang out its merriest peals. A form of thanksgiving was said in the churches on Sunday, the 9th of July, and a subscription, amounting to upwards of £100,000, was made for the widows and orphans of the slain. The Duke also generously relinquished, for the same purpose, half the Parliamentary compensation due to him for the Peninsular prize property. All the regiments which had been in the battle were permitted to inscribe "Waterloo" on their banners, and every surviving soldier was presented with a silver medal, and was allowed to reckon that day as two years' service. The corporation of London presented an address of congratulation to the Throne, and splendid swords to his Grace and the chief allied officers.

On the 29th of June, 1816, his Grace left Paris for London, as chief of the army of occupation. A few days before he had given at his palace a grand farewell fête. A servant waiting in the street, perceived a smoke coming from one of the cellars. He instantly gave the alarm, and a lighted rag was found near a barrel of gunpowder, and two barrels of oil. The danger was quietly removed, and no interruption occurred to the entertainment. It was, however, quite clear that a Guy Fawkes explosion had been plotted.

On the 18th of June, 1817, the magnificent new Strand-bridge, designed by Mr. Rennie, and called after the victory of that day, was opened by the Prince Regent, who crossed it in state, with the Duke of York on his right hand and the Duke of Wellington on his left—the ceremonial being heralded by a discharge of 202 guns, in commemoration of the number of pieces captured. During his Grace's short stay in London, on the motion of Lord Castlereagh, carried by acclamation, a committee of the House was appointed to wait on him to offer their congratulations. On the 16th of August he again returned to Paris as ambassador-plenipotentiary; and in the course of the next month he was employed in prosecuting the publisher of the *Flanders Journal* for a libel; and though he failed, he received at the hands of the court ample amends for the slander he complained of—namely, that he had been guilty of misconduct in his diplomatic functions. In the meantime Apsley House, in Hyde-park, had been purchased by the British Government and rebuilt by Mr. Wyatt, for the Duke, who has since given in it an annual dinner on Waterloo day, to his brother officers present at the battle. Amongst the objects of interest in it, is the magnificent colossal statue of Napoleon, by Canova, which Louis sent over to him as soon as it arrived from the artist at Rome. On the 19th of November, the Parliamentary commissioners purchased of Lord Rivers the estate of Strathfieldsaye, in Hampshire,

for £263,000, the timber on it alone being valued at £150,000.

On the 11th of February, 1818, as the Duke's carriage was entering the gate of his hotel in Paris, a scoundrel, named Cantillon, fired a pistol at his Grace, but happily missed his aim. Lord Castlereagh, in consequence of this atrocious attempt, procured an extension of the Alien Act for two years longer. Cantillon, and another man, named Marinot, were tried during the next year, but were acquitted. Napoleon, who died on the 5th of May, 1821, left Cantillon a legacy of 10,000 francs—a fact that speaks volumes for the "generosity" of his disposition.

On the 9th of October, a treaty by the allied sovereigns was agreed to at Aix-la-Chapelle, for the immediate withdrawal of the army of occupation. On the 22nd, there was a grand review and sham fight near Valenciennes; after which the Duke gave a splendid entertainment to the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, and the troops embarked for this country forthwith. His Grace was made a Field-Marshal in the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian service immediately after the Congress of Aix; and was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance at home.

In June, 1819, the Waterloo prize-money was distributed, the Duke of Wellington's share being £60,000; a general's, £1,250; a field-officer's, £420; a captain's, £90; a subaltern's, £33; a sergeant's, £9; a private's, £2 10s. About this time a magnificent dessert service was presented to the Duke by the King of Saxony. A still more magnificent present was made by the King of Portugal. It consisted of a silver plateau, thirty feet long and three feet and a half broad, of beautiful design and workmanship, and lighted by 106 wax tapers. In 1822, the ladies of England having contributed £10,000 towards the erection of a monument to the Duke and his companions in arms, a magnificent cast by Westmacott of the Achilles on the Quirinal-hill was erected in Hyde-park, near Apsley-house. The statue, which is twenty feet high, and upwards of thirty-six tons in weight, was made (as the inscription states) of the cannon taken in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo. In this year, too, he received from the merchants of London a silver-gilt shield, weighing 300 lbs., splendidly designed by Stothard.

In 1825, when a mania for joint-stock companies, similar to the railway hallucination of 1847, seized the public mind, his Grace exerted himself greatly to restrain the infatuation of the English capitalists; and, as an acknowledgment of his public services in this respect alone, he was invited to a splendid banquet, and presented with a magnificent silver vase, worth £1,000.

His Grace was also appointed, with Sir Robert Peel and other leading members of Parliament, one of the commissioners for Indian affairs. The Duke of York dying on the 5th of January, the Duke of Wellington was appointed his successor as Commander-in-Chief and Colonel of the 1st Grenadier Guards. On the 10th of March his Grace was installed in the office of High Constable of the Tower, with a salary of £1,000 per annum, to commence from the date of his appointment. At the same time he was appointed Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, with a much greater salary. The Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool, having died of apoplexy, on the 17th of February, after holding office since the 9th of June, 1812, the King, on the 10th of April, nominated Mr. Canning as his successor. Upon this the Duke of Wellington, and six other of the principal members of the old Cabinet, retired, his Grace resigning the command of the army on the 30th.

This secession, which has been severely criticised, caused the failure of Canning's Ministry, and was succeeded by Lord Goderich, whose Government was very short lived. When he resigned, the Duke of Wellington was instructed to frame a Cabinet. This he accordingly did, resigning the command on the 15th of February in favour of Lord Hill. Mr. Huskisson, showing some insubordination, was soon dismissed from the Cabinet; from which his friend Lord Dudley, as well as Mr. Charles Grant, and Lord Palmerston also seceded. His late Majesty (William IV.) taking offence at a remonstrance made by the Duke of Wellington, upon the expensiveness of his habits, also resigned his office as Lord High Admiral. His Grace's mode of life as Prime Minister was such as might have been expected from his previous career. He slept on a mattress spread on an iron camp bedstead; rose regularly at seven; breakfasted at eight, and immediately commenced his official duties. He was the terror of the idlers at Downing-street. On one occasion, when the Treasury clerks told him that some mode of making up the accounts was impracticable, they were met with the curt reply, "If you can't do it, I'll send you half-a-dozen pay-sergeants that will"—a hint they did not fail to take.

One of the reforms with which the Duke of Wellington's name is indissolubly connected, is the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, which he triumphantly carried during the session of 1828, in spite of the fierce opposition of Lord Eldon and other Tories of the old school.

Another measure of a similar nature was the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. During the session of 1829, Mr. Peel carried the bill through the Commons by a majority of 160 on the second reading, and 178 on the third; and the Duke himself passed it through the Lords by a majority of 105 on the second reading, and 104 on the third. On the 19th of March the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, a determined opposer of the bill, offered the Duke what his Grace considered an insult. A new scholastic institution, called King's College, having

been opened in the Strand, to counteract the tendencies of that in Gower-street, his Grace had been selected as patron. Lord Winchelsea wrote to Mr. Coleridge, the secretary, in the following terms: "I was one of those who at first thought the plan might be practicable, and prove an antidote to the principles of the London University. Late political events have convinced me that the whole transaction was intended as a blind to the Protestant and High Church party; and that the noble Duke, who had for some time previous to that period determined upon breaking in upon the constitution of 1688, might the more effectually, under the cloak of some outward show of zeal for the Protestant religion, carry on his insidious designs for the infringement of our liberties, and the introduction of Popery into every department of the State." The Duke of Wellington demanded a retraction, which his lordship declined to give, and the preliminaries having been settled by Sir Henry Hardinge on the one hand, and the Earl of Falmouth on the other, the two peers had a hostile meeting in Battersea Fields. His Grace fired without effect, the Earl discharged his pistol into the air, and the parties then left the ground. Lord Winchelsea afterwards published the retraction demanded of him by his Grace.

On the 20th of January, 1829, his Grace was appointed Governor of Dover Castle, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; and he soon afterwards added the whole of the Silchester property to his estate in Hampshire, so that his domains acquired a circuit of thirty miles, and his mansion could be approached by a direct avenue, eight miles long, across his own land.

In 1830 the Duke's Government fell. The ranks of his supporters had been thinned by the malcontent Tories; nor did he receive any permanent support from the Whigs and Roman Catholics; and now a cry had been raised for reform. This the Duke refused with an emphatic declaration of the perfection of the existing system. The result was considerable popular excitement. His Grace himself did not escape personal insult; and considerable damage was done to his property. The new King, William IV., had intended to have been present at the City feast at Guildhall, but the Ministers had received such information as not only induced them to advise his Majesty not to attend it, but caused the Duke of Wellington to have the Tower moat filled, and to put that ancient fortress in a state of defence. For this, the Cabinet were subjected to severe animadversions by the Opposition, but the Duke's account of the matter puts his Grace's character in an amiable light. "I would have gone," said he to Sir Wm. Knighton, "if the law had been equal to protect me, but that was not the case. Fifty dragoons on horseback would have done it; but that was a military force. If firing had begun, who could tell when it was to end; one guilty person would fall, and ten innocent be destroyed. Would this have been wise or humane, for a little bravado, or that the country might not be alarmed for a day or two? It is all over now, and in another week or two will be forgotten." Ministers were defeated on Sir Henry Parnell's amendment, appointing a select committee to inquire into the civil list, by a majority of 27; and on the following evening his Grace and Sir Robert Peel announced the resignation of the Cabinet. Lord Grey was named as his successor, Lord Hill, however, continuing at the Horse Guards. On the 3rd of October the popular excitement was intense. The Corporation of London presented an address to the King, praying for reform; and the mob which accompanied them to the palace, proceeded to St. James's-square, and broke the windows of Lord Bristol's mansion, and then passed on to Apsley House, where they were guilty of a similar act of violence. His Grace never had his windows repaired. Lord Grey, being defeated, waited on the King and gave him the alternative of either creating a sufficient number of new peers or of accepting his resignation. His Majesty accordingly sent for Lord Lyndhurst, and desired him to communicate with the Duke and Sir Robert Peel, but both being intractable on the reform question the King recalled Lord Grey. The Reform Ministry did not last long, being broken up by the resignation of Lord Althorpe. On the 15th of November his Grace was directed by the King to form a new administration, and he at once recommended the appointment of Sir Robert Peel to the Premiership. As Sir Robert was then in Italy, his Grace was at first entrusted with the whole charge of government, and the seals of the three Secretaries of State; but when the Cabinet was filled up, he took the direction of the foreign affairs. The lower House, however, commenced hostilities, and having carried the election of the Speaker, they defeated the Ministers by passing a clause for appropriating part of the Irish Church property to purposes of education. In consequence of this the Ministers resigned in the April of 1834.

The contest on the Reform Act reconciled the Duke and the Tory party, who were highly delighted by his firm stand against the bill. On the 29th of January, 1834, his Grace was unanimously elected Chancellor of Oxford, in the room of Lord Grenville, deceased. After this, his old popularity returned, and at the Coronation of the Queen, in 1837, his reception by the crowd was most enthusiastic. Marshal Soult, who was present as Ambassador Extraordinary from France, was also received with loud applause. On the 13th of July, the Corporation of London gave a grand dinner to the foreign princes and ambassadors, at the Guildhall. The healths of the two heroes were drunk together, with tremendous cheering; and, in returning thanks, they complimented each other in the warmest manner.

At the resignation of Lord Melbourne, in 1839,

the Queen sent for the Duke, and at his suggestion commissioned Sir R. Peel to form a ministry; but the Whigs returned to office, her Majesty refusing to dismiss the ladies of her household.

In 1841, Sir R. Peel succeeded in constituting a Cabinet, which remained in power until the repeal of the corn-laws, in 1846. On the 15th of August, Lord Hill resigned the command of the army, in consequence of the state of his health, and the Duke, who once more succeeded to that important office, has held it ever since.

For the last few years of his life, the Duke still continued to be consulted by Ministers, and, indeed, by her Majesty herself, who is understood to have liked to take his opinion on all matters of importance. He had always very regularly conformed to social observances, and mingled largely with the society to which he belonged. His last appearance in state was on the occasion of the dissolution of Parliament, when it became his duty to be bearer of the Sword of State. The venerable Duke, feeble with age, was accordingly seen in his due place carrying the heavy and venerable weapon; nay, even playfully pointing it at Lord Derby, who was jesting with him about his difficulty in carrying it. His latest remarkable speech was in the House of Lords, when he came forward emphatically to signify his approbation of the Militia Bill.

HIS LAST HOURS.

The narrative of the last moments of the "Great Duke," at Walmer Castle, is necessarily scanty, from the suddenness of the event. The following are the particulars given in the *Times*, of Thursday:—"Nothing had occurred in the usual state of his Grace's health to cause serious uneasiness; though, of course, his age, and the attacks to which of late years he had been more than once exposed, rendered what has taken place extremely probable. Preserving to the last those temperate habits and that bodily activity for which he was so remarkably distinguished, on Monday he took his customary walk in the grounds attached to the Castle, inspected the stables, made many minute inquiries there, and gave directions with reference to a journey to Dover on the following day, where Lady Westmoreland was expected to arrive on a visit to Walmer. In other respects, the Duke's appetite had been observed to be keener than usual; and some remarked that he looked very pale while attending divine service on Sunday; but otherwise nothing had occurred to attract notice or to excite uneasiness; and after dining heartily on venison, he retired to rest on Monday night, apparently quite well. Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley were the only visitors at the Castle. Early on Tuesday morning, when Mr. Kendall, the valet, came to awake him, his Grace refused to get up, and desired that the 'apothecary' should be sent for immediately. In obedience to his master's orders, Mr. Kendall despatched a note to Mr. W. Hulke, surgeon at Deal, who has been attached to the family for many years, and whom he desired to repair at once to the Castle, and to make a secret of the summons. So great had for many years past been the public interest in the Duke's health, that rumours and fears magnified his most trifling ailments, and the news of his desire for medical aid was consequently suppressed. Mr. Hulke hastened to the Castle, where he arrived at about nine o'clock. He found the Duke, to all appearance, suffering from indigestion, and complaining of pains in the chest and stomach. He was in the full possession of his faculties, and described his ailment very clearly. This his last conversation related entirely to his state of health; and so slight and seemingly harmless were the symptoms, that Mr. Hulke confined himself to prescribing some dry toast and tea. He departed, promising to call at about 11 o'clock, but, at Lord Charles Wellesley's request, he said he would come at ten. Mr. Hulke, on leaving, called upon Dr. M'Arthur, and told him what he had done; which the latter approved of. Neither of the medical gentlemen appear to have been present when the fatal attack commenced—an attack to which the Duke's constitution has for years been liable, and which, a year and a half ago, had been conquered by their successful treatment. His Grace, when seized, lost the power of speech and of consciousness. On the arrival of the medical attendants, emetics were administered; which, however, produced no effect. Every effort was used to afford relief, but in vain. His Grace was removed from bed into an arm chair, where it was thought he would be more at ease; and the attendants of his dying moments stood in a group around him, watching the last efforts of expiring nature. On one side, were Lord Chas. Wellesley and Dr. M'Arthur; on the other, Mr. Hulke and the valet. As the time passed on, and no sign of relief was visible, telegraph messages were despatched, first for Dr. Hume, and then for Dr. Ferguson; who, however, were unfortunately both out of town. Finally, Dr. Williams was sent for; but he did not arrive at the Castle till eleven o'clock at night, when all earthly aid was useless. The Duke's state gradually became more perilous; and he suffered a third attack, still more severe than the preceding ones. When the members of his family and his medical attendants spoke to him, he appeared to be conscious that they were addressing him, and attempted to articulate a reply. His answers, however, were not distinct enough to be intelligible; and, indeed, not a syllable that he uttered, from the moment when he ordered his apothecary to be sent for, could be understood. About three o'clock he had a fourth and final attack, of redoubled intensity, which rendered him perfectly insensible; and Mr. Hulke could only ascertain by the continued action of the pulse the existence of life. He felt it from time to time till about a quarter-past three; when he found that it had

ceased to beat, and declared that all was over. Dr. M'Arthur tried the other arm, and confirmed the fact; but Lord Charles Wellesley expressed his belief that the Duke still breathed, and a mirror was held to his mouth by the valet. The polished surface, however, remained undimmed; the great commander had departed without a struggle, or even a sigh to mark the exact moment when the vital spark was extinguished."

The Duke was to have met his niece, the Countess of Westmoreland, at the Dover Railway Station on Tuesday afternoon, in order that he might have an opportunity of seeing her before leaving for Vienna. Not long after the sad event, the Earl and Countess arrived at Walmer Castle, and after staying some time, took their departure the same evening for Calais.

A few days before he died, his Grace, while standing on the platform of the Folkestone Station, met with an old pensioner, and at once entered into conversation with him. His Grace questioned the veteran as to what regiment he had served in, and so on, and, after hearing the replies, terminated the affair by quietly putting his hand in his pocket and giving the man a sovereign. On this occasion, as on others, the Duke was unattended by a single servant.

HIS APPRECIATION BY THE COUNTRY.

The influence of so great an effect upon the public mind may be readily imagined. It was an occasion for national grief. On the Thames, flags of all nations were dropped to half-mast; business was partially suspended in the departments of Trinity House; and the bell of the Tower Church tolled during Wednesday. At Liverpool, flags were lowered; as they were at all the seaports. At Birmingham, the bell of St. Martin's was muffled and tolled; and this bell will toll until the body of the Duke shall be buried. Manchester partially closed the shutters of its Exchange. In the garri- sons music has been forbidden. There is but one expression of sober sorrow; all political animosity has long been forgotten. Even periodical festivities have partaken of the general feeling: the Musical Festival has been going on in Hereford Cathedral, and it began in the midst of the gloom caused by the news—postponing the regular programme, the Festival opened with the Dead March in Addison's "Saul."

On Monday a large meeting of the most influential inhabitants of Hull was held in the Mansion House, the Mayor in the chair, at which it was resolved to observe the day of the Duke's funeral by an entire suspension of business, and by religious services in the churches and chapels of the town. It is generally understood throughout the Northern districts that, on the day of the venerable Duke's funeral, all shops and places of business will be closed.

In Liverpool it is proposed to raise a subscription for the erection there of a monument to the late Duke of Wellington. Several of the leading merchants have come forward with handsome donations to the fund.

Mr. John Wood has given a notice of motion for considering, in the Court of Common Council next Thursday (to-morrow), what mark of respect should be paid to the memory of the Great Duke.

HIS OBSEQUES &c.

The news of the Duke's death reached his eldest son, the Marquis of Douro, now the Duke of Wellington, at Baden Baden. He immediately hastened off to England, and arrived at Walmer Castle at noon on Friday. The Duchess was obliged to remain for a time at Cologne, but has since reached Walmer.

The *Times* of Monday is authorized to state that the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington will be a public one, but the arrangements respecting it are not yet definitely settled. "The Earl of Derby has not returned to town, but leaves Balmoral to-day, and an impression prevails in well-informed quarters that the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will take their departure for the south about the same time."

The body still remains at Walmer Castle, and, indeed, there seems no good reason for hastening the removal to Apsley-house, as, probably, five or six weeks may elapse before the public funeral takes place. Although, of course, it is desirable that a ceremonial of the kind should be concluded with as little delay as possible, the amount of preparation which it involves, the number of people to be consulted in regulating the details, and the magnitude of the scale on which the whole affair is to be conducted, all render time necessary. Though Nelson fell in October, and was brought home to England without delay, it was the 8th of January before his funeral took place, and even then the arrangements were in many points extremely defective. As to the place of interment, there is much speculation. Some are in favour of Westminster Abbey, but the general feeling is in favour of St. Paul's, where Nelson's remains are interred, and because of the better facility for a public display. Westminster Abbey will hold but 6,000 persons, while St. Paul's will accommodate 15,000 to 20,000. The funeral will, it is said, be on "a very grand scale." It is probable the body of the Duke will lie in state for some days prior to the interment.

The *Times* is enabled to announce that the Duke of Wellington has left a will, though the contents of it as yet remain undisclosed. It is dated as far back as 1818, and was found late on Saturday night, at Coutts's Bank. The existence of this document was, we believe, unknown even to those most nearly connected with the Duke, who, though of late years he had ordered several wills to be prepared, yet never could make up his mind to execute them.

The Duke appears to have always avoided the subject of his own death, and the arrangements connected with it.

Orders were issued on Friday from the Horse Guards to all the commanding-officers of regiments in the United Kingdom to go into full mourning.

TRAITS AND ANECDOTES.

"The Spartan simplicity of his habits," says the *Times*, "was maintained to the last; and the only relaxation which he permitted himself was an occasional extra hour's rest at Walmer. In his eighty-fourth year, he was still the same abstemious, active, self-denying man, he had ever been; rising early, never latterly tasting wine or spirits, taking regular exercise on foot and on horseback, sleeping on a hard uncurtained couch, and rejecting even the luxury of a downy pillow. A story is told of a Highland chief who, finding his son reclining his head on a ball of snow, rebuked the effeminate indulgence by kicking it from under him: the Duke used a pillow, but it was an exceedingly hard one, stuffed with horse-hair and lined with wash-leather; and he carried it about with him wherever he went. His life had for years been a steady system of defensive warfare against the approach of disease; and death overtook him at last from sheer exhaustion, without being preceded by a single day's illness. On the very morning of his fatal attack, it was much feared that he would persist in going to meet Lady Westmoreland at Dover; and not long ago, when suffering from a severe cold, he could not be persuaded to keep his room, but joined the dinner-circle in his great coat. His habits certainly throw a striking light on his whole character; and when we learn that to the last his daily toilette was performed without the slightest assistance, we can appreciate how fully he acted up to a favourite motto of his own—that if a man wanted to have anything properly done he must do it himself. It took him from half-past six o'clock till nine every morning to dress; but, even to the operation of shaving, he did all himself; and at his age that must have been nearly as difficult a feat as winning a battle in early life. Though in his eighty-fourth year, he still wrote a firm hand and carried on a large correspondence; curious confirmations of the strength of nerve required to form a great commander."

In the habit of duty, he attended the House of Lords when he could barely hear, and was as regular at the Horse Guards as the sentries themselves. His last labour was characteristic:—"His Grace was Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and in the fulfilment of that office had during the summer months waded through all but a few pages of that enormous blue-book which embodies, and, perhaps, entombs, the labours of the recent Commission. Death overtook him when near the close of this immense effort of research; for he read every word conscientiously, and, indeed, it was not his habit to skip anything." The Duke's diet, says the *Daily News*, was as simple as his habits:—"He had, indeed, a French cook, but had his Grace always lived alone the office would have been a perfect sinecure. The cook, who no doubt partakes of the enthusiasm of his art, was even chagrined at times at having so little opportunity of displaying his artistic powers. The bill of fare was duly placed before his master, but was nearly always returned with, in addition to a plain joint of meat, some such words as 'pudding and tart,' occasionally varied by the transposition of the words into 'tart and pudding,' as if by way of joke at the baffled ingenuity of the gastronomist. Another source of disquiet to the cook was positively that the Duke never complained. 'If I cook a good dinner,' the desponding artist would say, 'the Duke remarks, "It is well;" and if I cook a bad dinner, he says, "It is well." No complaint ever evinced dissatisfaction, or marked a ruffled temper."

His memory was faithful to the last. "A day or two before his death, referring to the subject of civic feasts, he told an incident in the life of Pitt which is worth recording. The last public dinner which Pitt attended was at the Mansion House; when his health was proposed as the saviour of his country. The Duke expressed his admiration of Pitt's speech in reply; which was, in substance, that the country had saved herself by her own exertions, and that every other country might do the same by following her example."

The Duke was everywhere the favourite of children, and kept a store of shillings fresh from the Mint to distribute as keepsakes among his juvenile admirers; and many such mementoes were kept till the possessor was no longer young.

Among the scores of anecdotes which are flying about just now of Wellington (says the *Spectator*), so many of which are untimely, there is one which may be told, for the smile it raises is of no irreverent kind. In the country, one day, the Duke saw in the garden a young boy whom he recognised as belonging to the gardeners, but who was busily engaged in some inscrutable occupation on the ground. The Duke went close, and looked; but still could not solve the mystery. "What are you about?" he asked, in his point-blank way. "It's a pet toad I'm feeding," answered the boy; "and they're going to send me to school, and the toad will die." "Never mind; go to school," said the Great Captain: "I'll take care of the toad." And so he did. The boy went to school; and subsequently he received a letter which reported the wellbeing of the toad, in the well-known autograph writing of "F. M. the Duke of Wellington."

The Duke had many aphoristic rules for his guidance in the common affairs of life. One of his maxims was, that "He who wishes to have anything done well must do it himself." A pleasing trait in the Duke's character is the long period during which a large proportion of his dependents

have been connected with or served him, and the unvarying testimony which they bear to his good and kind qualities as an employer, a landlord, and a master. Exact and punctual in the management of his private affairs, up to the last moment his weekly bills were discharged by him as usual; and this precision, which he carried into everything, made him easily dealt with.

"An old friend" sends to the *Times* the following report of a remark made to him by the Duke:—"Some Frenchman has said that 'the word duty is to be found every page of my despatches, and the word glory not once;' this is meant, I am told, as a reproach; but the foolish fellow does not see that if mere glory had been my object, the doing my duty must have been the means."

The following paragraph occurs in a despatch of the Duke of Wellington from Paris, in August, 1815, in reference to the Battle of Waterloo. It seems to prove that he was an Irishman:—"Just to show you how little reliance can be placed even on what are supposed the best accounts of a battle, I mention that there are some circumstances mentioned in General ———'s account, which did not occur as he relates them. He was not on the field during the whole battle, particularly not during the latter part of it."

The Duke was an agricultural improver, and a liberal landlord. The estate of Strathfieldsaye was not originally a good investment, but it became so in his hands. The rents arising from it were expended, not upon *fêtes* and show in London, but upon the estate itself—the income was all applied to the improvement of the land.

The *Daily News* reports the result of the Duke's first and last attempt to smoke. It occurred after a dinner party of generals and staff-officers at Portsmouth, during the war time, at which were present the Duke of Cumberland, and the late Duke of Wellington. After dinner, pipes were brought in. He sat, he said, behind the pipe whiffing away with a feeling of wonder, and watching with interest the countenances of the rest of the company. In a few minutes some of the novices hastily retired, not very soon to return; and as he puffed on, he said to himself, "Well, it will come to an end, I suppose." It is conjectured that it did "come to an end," and that end not a very agreeable one; for the Duke's smoke was from that time confined to the field of battle.

In the *Times* Mr. J. C. Cunningham states, on the authority of a letter from the mother of the Duke of Wellington, dated April 6th, 1815, that her son was born on May 1, 1769.

All the Duke of Wellington's public documents and State correspondence will be handed over to Viscount Mahon, who will thus become the literary executor of the Duke of Wellington, as well as of Sir Robert Peel. The *Athenæum* thus alludes to the Duke's despatches:—

The Duke of Wellington has executed his own literary monument. His well-known "Despatches," brought before the world under the editorship of the late Col. Gurwood, minutely illustrate his famous career as a soldier, and, at the same time, record the causes of his success, as no other historian could have succeeded in recording it; while they paint the hero's own portraiture with authentic and unconscious skill. These famous documents have a literary interest which it was never a part of their author's purpose to claim for them. We have in them the undesigned anatomy of a species of "hero" such as the story of no other country records. Their conspicuous straightforwardness and emphatic truth, the sound and sagacious apprehension of passing events which they indicate, and the singular consciousness with which therein masses of information are classified and generalized, impart to these "Despatches" an interest of a high moral and intellectual character, and give them a place amongst the literary materials of accidental and moral history which we are not at liberty to overlook. . . . Besides their historic value, they are matchless examples of that clear expression which is the natural utterance of a clear meaning and a resolute will. Though habitually calm and undemonstrative, these "Despatches" at times testify to the fact that "the Iron Duke" had far more susceptibility to emotion than his martial temperament would allow him habitually to reveal to the world.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

Almost every day since the Duke's decease the daily journals have been occupied with articles upon his character and career, or speculating on the consequences of his removal. On Wednesday, the *Times* contained scarcely anything else. There was but one leading article, and twenty-one columns were occupied with the first portion of a Memoir, and nearly the same space was devoted to its completion on Thursday. All the daily papers appeared with black borders. In the general tone of their estimate of the deceased, there has been a striking unanimity; but it is remarkable that the Tory and Protectionist organs have been the least flattering in their estimate of his political career. Thus, the *Standard*—which declares the Duke to have been the greatest of military commanders—thus speaks of the alleged fact, that all his principal measures in civil life have failed of the effect expected by himself:—

Is it fanciful to suppose that these failures were the effect of the application of military policy to civil affairs—to suppose that, because retreat may in war tempt an enemy to his ruin, while it brings him who retreats back on his resources, and gives time to recruit his strength, a military politician would expect the same effect from political concession? Such an application, however, would involve a great mistake. In politics, to retreat is to fall back upon weakness, not upon strength, because it confesses weakness. To concede in politics is to give strength, and the disposition to use that strength, to an enemy thus confessed to be already superior; and therefore it is that what is thus conceded never satisfies, never can be recovered without difficulty and danger. In 1829, the Duke of Wellington pledged

himself to repeal the fatal act of that year if its results did not prove beneficial. In strictness he ought to have redeemed that pledge, but he never did so; and surely none will blame him for the omission. His Grace's error was the giving such a pledge, and introducing the measure of which a pledge, impossible to be redeemed, was the guarantee. None can doubt that his Grace acted in perfect good faith; but to acknowledge that he did so is to confess that he was not a foreseeing statesman. We may say somewhat the same of his Grace's adhesion to Sir Robert Peel in the winter of 1845-46. Had his Grace held to his own opinion, and acted as the Earl of Derby acted, he would have brought the Cabinet with him, and spared the country a vast amount of evil. His Grace was, however, though peremptory enough for a time, in the end a conceding politician; certainly not the statesman by which a free State can be best preserved.

The agreement of opinions will be seen in the following brief extracts:—The *Times*: "His whole career was manly, compact, and clear, shaped to one rule of public duty, animated by one passion—the love of England and the service of the Crown." The *Morning Chronicle*: "The leading and pervading idea in the Duke's mind was the sense of duty." The *Daily News*: "The work to be done was with him the primary consideration, for the sake of duty and of England." The *Morning Herald*: "Duty was the guiding star of his career; his ambition was to serve, not himself, but his country and his Sovereign." The *Morning Post*: "He looked for no sentence from others to convince him that he had done right. The perfect sagacity which prompted, the decision which nerved, and the resolution which supported, all his actions, sprung from a perfect clearness of mind, admitting of no after doubts, as it allowed of no previous hesitation." Our space will not permit of lengthened extracts, but we subjoin a few. The "leading journal" has throughout adopted the loftiest strain of panegyric. It thus opened on Wednesday:—

"If aught can lessen this day the grief of England upon the death of her greatest son, it is the recollection that the life which has just closed leaves no duty incomplete and no honour unbestowed. The Duke of Wellington had exhausted nature and exhausted glory. His career was one unclouded longest day, filled from dawn to nightfall with renowned actions, animated by unflinching energy in the public service, guided by unwavering principles of conduct and of statesmanship." The great distinction between the Duke of Wellington and such conquerors as Alexander, Cæsar, and Napoleon, was traced. Unvanquished in the field, his sword was never drawn for territorial conquests, but for the independence of Europe and the salvation of his country. No law was ever twisted to his will; everything in his career was shaped to one rule of public duty, animated by one passion—the love of England and the service of the Crown. His temperament, moreover, unlike that of other military heroes, abhorred disguises and despised exaggerations. Clearness of discernment, correctness of judgment, and rectitude in action, were, without doubt, the principal elements of the Duke's brilliant achievements in war, and of his vast authority in the councils of his country, as well as in the conferences of Europe. They gave to his determinations an originality and vigour akin to that of genius, and sometimes imparted to his language in debate a pith and significance at which more brilliant orators failed to arrive. His mind, equally careless of obstacles and of effect, travelled by the shortest road to its end; and he retained, even in his latest years, all the precision with which he was wont to handle the subjects that came before him, or had at any time engrossed his attention. This was the secret of that untaught manliness and simplicity of style that pervades the vast collection of his despatches, written as they were amidst the varied cares and emotions of war; and of that lucid and appropriate mode of exposition which never failed to leave a clear impression on the minds of those whom he addressed. Other men have enjoyed, even in this age, more vivid facilities of invention and contrivance, a more extended range of foresight, a more subtle comprehension of the changing laws of society and the world. But the value of these finer perceptions, and of the policy founded upon them, has never been more assured than when it was tried and admitted by the wisdom and patriotism of that venerable mind. His superiority over other men consisted rather in the perfection of those qualities which he pre-eminently possessed than in the variety or the extent of his other faculties. . . .

The *Morning Chronicle* very finely draws his distinguishing peculiarity:—

When Wellington said that he should be mad if he accepted the Premiership, what he meant was, that he knew nothing about politics and the science of government, as such. Nor did he. He never had leisure to grasp the subject. Literature and study were not his forte. He was probably but little acquainted with the constitutional history of England; and it may be questioned whether he knew the names, much less the principles, of half the Administrations which have ruled this country since the Restoration. But what he did know was this—that, for six-and-twenty years of his active life, he had been engaged in pitting one principle against another. In his mind, Jacobinism and Constitutionalism were then considered equivalent; and the Treaty of Paris and the Congress of Vienna had apparently settled the great European strife. All that the Duke could see was, that he was personally identified with the principle of authority. If Salamanca and Waterloo had not been fought to assert this, "what"—the Duke probably reasoned in his plain, practical, immediate way—"am I Duke of Wellington for?" Nor could this be gainsaid. . . . On every direct and single question his judgment was firm, clear, decisive, and intuitively correct; but he could not view any political subject except as a solitary issue of fact. This consideration, we think, accounts for and fully harmonizes all his political career. He clung to Liverpool and Castlereagh because they were identified with his lifelong career of success. They represented a broad, intelligible principle, which was his own. He could understand and appreciate this. He distrusted Canning, because he could not make him out—he must have thought him a visionary and a schemer. There was no community of nature between him and such a Liberalism as Canning's; it was too

vague and shadowy for his appreciation. Very probably, the Duke of Wellington might have accepted the whole of the policy of Huskisson and Canning by instalments. His strong sense would have doubtless closed with every particular element of a Liberal policy, had it been presented to him in a tangible form and plan, step by step. He had actually, at the French Restoration, recommended a distinct line of action for a popular Administration in France. But in the gross, and as a whole, Liberalism was beyond him. This was his state of mind, and his sum of political knowledge, up to the very time when he was so unexpectedly called on to work the state machine. Hitherto, he had been theoretically an Absolutist; but, though unconsciously, he was always, in fact, more liberal than he was aware of, and this simply from the practical character of his mind. Experience, feeling, conscientiousness, and the sense of duty, had taught him to recognise facts. In his campaigns he had learned to take things as they were, and to make the best of them—to work with such tools as he had—to get better if he could, but if not, to make the best of bad ones. In short, his extreme Toryism was traditional, taken upon trust, and received in an uninquiring, and even humble spirit; whilst his Liberalism was his own, self-evolved, and the result of his experimental knowledge of men and things.

The *Daily News* ably portrays his "English" characteristics:—

He had, combined in himself, in a singular degree, the national qualities on which the English people pride themselves—clear practical honesty of intellect, patience, probity, fidelity of character. He had the qualities which make Englishmen, not, perhaps, more personally attractive at first sight, but which make them an historical people, and will keep their name alive in the latest annals of the world. He had the qualities which found colonies—establish commerce—which make great towns, and roads, and canals—which make men suffer hardships, submit to labour, and which make them "pay." You could calculate him like a planet. The comparatively trivial circumstance which we all felt to be so characteristic of him—we mean his formal punctuality in answering all manner of notes, and which people smiled at as the characteristic ways of some old and loved friend—was itself a significant symbol of his whole life. He always did what ought to be done, because it was his business. He destroyed an army or took a town with the same punctuality with which he arrived at a dinner-party, and marched into a territory as he would have done into the Horse Guards. It has been admitted that war was never conducted so purely, so decently, with so much regard to the considerations of the social rectitude of civilization, as under him. Who has done such work, and come away with hands so clean?

The *Spectator* has a fine discriminating article in the strain of the *Morning Chronicle*.

The unanimity of the press in the estimate of his character—a certain unanimity even in the slight and respectful glances at his defects—testifies to this general appreciation. He was not a man of sentiment—that is admitted; and the defect of sentiment debarred him from sympathizing with large classes of his fellow-countrymen, and in so far abated the influence which his high character could otherwise have commanded. He was not a man of imagination—he saw nothing that was not tangibly submitted to his eyes; and hence the scope of his judgment and insight both upon the present and upon the immediate future was more limited than that of most statesmen. Few men of such power within their range, of such distinct vision, have been, so to speak, more abruptly walled in by the sudden limitation of powers, than the great Duke. His mind was like a garden, full and complete up to its wall, with no world beyond. Keen in observation, tenacious in memory, ready in application, decisive in action, he did and thought nothing to waste. His metal was true in every grain, and on every field; but his great characteristic was that imperative sense of duty which especially distinguishes the physically strong type of manhood. If there was a duty to be performed which he could understand, and if by Providence, or by "his Majesty," or by the will of Parliament, he was the man authentically allotted to that distinctly-perceived duty, nothing on earth in the shape of danger—as many a campaign proved, nor of embarrassment—as his plurality of offices testified, nor personal vexation—as his acceptance of command under inferior generals, deterred him from the immediate acceptance of his lot. To carry on the King's or the Queen's Government—to be punctual at every appointment, from taking the field at Waterloo to taking his post at a christening—to fulfil his duty—constituted the inflexible habit of his mind. The clearness of his insight within its range gave him extraordinary powers of observing political not less than in framing military combinations; and hence, probably, the explicit acquiescence which he gave, on more than one critical occasion, to momentous political changes. The duty of every great leader is to accept necessity without evil; and Wellington accepted more than one great necessity. In doing so, he saved more than an army—he saved the tranquillity of his country.

The *Examiner* has the following on the Duke in relation to his own particular profession:—

We have often had to remark, while the Duke yet lived, on his resistance to special measures of amendment attempted in his profession. We have now to acknowledge that, in spite of all such instances, he was the military reformer of his age. The peculiarity which marks his concessions on this, as on every other subject, was that they were made under the imperative sense of duty, and never against it. Even in the matter of flogging, his restrictions practically have brought about what will soon be tantamount to a total abolition of the practice. Among the latest cares of his life were the moral elevation of the soldier, by dispensing with excessive restraints, and the intellectual proficiency of the officer, by enforcing examinations for commissions. But the grand field of his reform was the Peninsular, forty years ago. There, as we have said, he remodelled the English army, and re-established it as a power invincible. We have spoken of his solicitude for the comfort of the common soldier, nor was his intercourse with his officers less marked by the paternal care. The martinet notion, so generally associated with the Duke of Wellington, is but a partial side of the truth. No one knew better than the Duke the value of subordination; but he knew, also, something more; he knew the value of a good officer; and where such a man had fallen into any danger, from that kind of rashness and its consequences which are incident to the best natures, he was

ready to take any trouble to save the offender, and bring him back to his duty. The living ornaments of the English army are so many illustrious vouchers for its chief, who has now finally passed from amongst us.

THE IRISH PRESS, for the most part, has honoured the memory of the Great Duke; but there have been some exceptions. The *Tablet*, alluding to his frequent attendance at the Queen's private chapel "to transact his worship," adds, "judging no man's heart, we hope and trust that, in his latter days, it may have been all right with him in these respects; but somehow we cannot help thinking of him as of some great 'old Pagan,' who lived a couple of thousand years ago." The *Galway Packet* concludes an article in the following strain:—

The death of the Duke is a calamity for the British oligarchy, who ever turned to his counsel with faith in the hour of crisis. The Great Captain is dead, and there is not an unmoved heart among those he worked for so long and well, and there is not a tearful Irish eye from the blue bays of Cork to the cliffs of Donegal. May Erin never rear such another son—to turn his mighty genius to the service of her tyrant. Peace and forgiveness to his immortal soul!

Another Galway paper (the *Vindicator*) altogether out-Herods the foregoing:—

The Irishman, Wellington, has gone after the Englishman, Peel—the two eyes of England are out. Henceforth she will want—but we trust will not obtain—Irishmen to guide her armies, and councils she will be obliged to trust to her sons, who are destitute alike of the eloquence of Burke and the courage of Wellington—stolid, stupid, swinish Englishmen. England is weeping over the coffin of an Irishman who was loyal to Britain though a traitor to his native country, &c., &c.

COMMENTS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

No little curiosity will be felt to know what the French press say of the great departed, and it will be a matter for congratulation, and a symptom of improved international feeling, that our Parisian brethren of the broad sheet, with one exception, speak of the Duke in terms which show that they have more regard for truth and propriety than for any popularity that they would gain among a certain class of readers. Most of the Paris journals of Thursday published long biographical notices of the Duke—some of them with comments. The language of the *Constitutionnel* is more than fair; it is even complimentary. This journal, indeed, pretends that the victory of Waterloo throws no lustre upon the military talent of the Duke, and that it was the result of good fortune, arising from an error of judgment; but this depreciation will excite only a smile, and the language which follows shows that it was no ill-will to the Duke, but as a consolation to wounded national pride, that it was used. After referring to some of the particulars of the battle, the *Constitutionnel* goes on:—

Lord Wellington, on horseback behind the English lines, in the midst of a terrific fire, his countenance calm and serene, though with an air of sadness, replied to one of his generals, who said to him, "But, if you should be struck, tell us what is your plan?" "My plan," he replied, "consists in dying here unto the last man." Certainly, such a man, if he does not merit the exaggerated eulogiums passed on him in English biographies, must obtain even from his enemies a complete justice, which may atone the sarcasms of Lord Byron. If the services which the Duke of Wellington has rendered to England have been striking, we must admit that she has not been backward in rewarding them. A fortune of more than twenty millions, an annual grant which amounted to 800,000*l.* at least, magnificent palaces, sumptuous villas, innumerable statues, all the orders of Europe and titles of nobility—all were lavished on this favourite of destiny, who had perhaps saved his country, and towards whom his country knew how to show itself grateful enough. We do not impute this to England as a crime. We who have seen our greatest men exposed to insult—Marshal Soult overwhelmed with insults—Marshal Bugeaud attacked even after his death by malevolence and slander—we can only approve the respect, the deep solicitude, and the affecting sympathy which surrounded Lord Wellington to the last moment. The man of Waterloo had, besides, as a citizen, attached his name to several of the greatest measures of English policy, and particularly to that of Catholic Emancipation in 1829. To sum up, Lord Wellington was an English general in the full acceptance of the word—cool, calm, methodical, without enthusiasm, but without any false brilliancy; sure of himself, confident in his soldiers, and always firm both in good and bad fortune. It has been justly remarked, that in the numerous despatches which he published, and which form twelve enormous volumes, the word *glory* never occurs. His only dominant passion was love of his country. His conduct and his character may be summed up in a word—he was a Pitt on horseback.

The *Pays* says:—

The name of the Duke of Wellington was European. The vast events in which he was mixed up, the immense part which he played during many long years in the destinies of the world, the eminent place which he occupied in the councils of the Crown of England, and the great authority which he exercised over his party in Parliament, have made this personage one of the most remarkable of our time. The news of his death will produce a profound sensation in Europe.

The *Patrie* is an exception to the good feeling manifested by the other Ministerial journals. In closing its biographical sketch of the Duke of Wellington, it says:—

The Duke of Wellington died full of days, overwhelmed with honours, with pensions, and sinecures; but in descending into the tomb he must have carried with him the painful certainty that the undertaking to which he devoted his rare faculties was dead, and that the liberty for which he had refused to draw the sword had triumphed everywhere, in his own country first of all, and in the rest of the world afterwards; and, to complete his disappointment, that the great name of Napoleon, which he had believed buried for ever under the pyramid of Mont St. Jean,

with the honour of France, had risen more full of life and more popular than ever.

The example of the *Patrie* is followed by the *Presse*. It says:—

In the latter years the Duke only made himself talked about by his annual banquets in honour of the battle of Waterloo, by some squabbles with the newspapers, and by affected apprehensions with which the possible descent of a French army in England inspired him. He lived long enough to see the dissolution of his party, and the vanity of the efforts of the past against the conquests of progress and liberty. He was, in his own country, as a vestige of times which exist no more. The pride more than the gratitude of his countrymen has caused statues to be erected to him. But the future owes him nothing: his name will only be for posterity a sonorous word, and his image will not be found in the only Pantheon which countries will respect—in the Pantheon of Liberty.

The article in the *Siccle* is by no means ungenerous. We extract as follows:—

We have no pretension to appreciate, in a few hasty lines, such a busy existence. We confine ourselves for to-day to noticing the differences which exist in the spirit and the relations of the two nations, between the present time and that at which enthusiastic England saluted the more than doubtful conqueror of Waterloo. The ancient rivalry, the hatreds of centuries, have become appeased. France and England have made immense progress in all the branches of human activity. The Duke of Wellington was, during the first period of his life, the last representative of the fatal animosities which so long armed one against the other—the two powerful nations whose union is now necessary to the march of civilisation. The sword—it is to be hoped, at least—has for ever been sheathed. The fields of battle on which France and England have so fiercely contended have become transformed, and the pacific conflicts of manufactures and commerce have succeeded to sanguinary contests. In our eyes, the Duke of Wellington's best title to glory is, that he understood in the latter years of his life this striking transformation, and identified himself with the spirit of the century. We will make no other reflections in presence of the tomb, into which the old general is about to descend. In 1815 he went about Paris with five cockades in his hat, as the *Moniteur* of those days relates; and the cosmopolitan which he then displayed had a significance which no doubt he did not divine, but which had a prophetic character. The union of nations, whose symbols he wore, tends every day to become a truth.

The *Débats* gives a short biography of the Duke, without comment. The *Assemblée Nationale*, the *Union*, and the *Univers*, merely give the telegraphic despatch announcing the death.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT.

First and foremost amongst the offices vacant by the death of the Duke is that of Commander-in-Chief. This important post, observes the *Daily News*, must be given to a thorough veteran soldier. Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge have both been named by rumour as possible candidates for the vacant command. But "Prince Albert already enjoys the military title of Field Marshal, and is too well provided for to need the £16*8s.* 9*d.* a day which falls to a Commander-in-Chief of his rank. The solid good sense he has hitherto shown, must surely point out to him why he should not aspire to wield the baton resigned by the victor of Waterloo. Indeed, the rumour is too absurd. The Duke of Cambridge, too, must surely be content with the many advantages which his elevated birth has already secured to him. He would never do." The other probable candidates are Lord Hardinge, Constable of the Tower, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the Duke's "right hand" and managing chief at the Horse Guards, Lord Stair, also an able military administrator, and General Sir Charles Napier, the dashing conqueror of Scinde, and reformer of abuses.

Another appointment vacant is that of the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, which it is thought will fall to Prince Albert, and that "Walmer Castle will become a second Osborne House." The *Daily News*, however, calls for a reform of this ancient sinecure.

The Chancellorship of Oxford University is also a bone of contention. The election will take place at the next term, which commences on the 10th of October. A declaration, signed by a majority of the heads of houses, in favour of Lord Derby, is already in course of signature. Another section of the University entertains an anxious desire to have the Earl of Shaftesbury as Chancellor, though from his strong religious views the noble Earl would not be acceptable to the University as a body. The other names mentioned are the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Devon (High Steward), the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Marquis of Blandford; but, from what transpired at a meeting at Oriel College on Friday, Lord Derby's friends quite expect that a contest will be avoided. The Duke of Newcastle has many supporters.

The pension granted to the Duke by Parliament after Waterloo for his own life and for the lives of his two next male heirs of £2,000 a year, subsequently raised to £4,000, and paid from the Consolidated Fund, will now be paid to the present Duke of Wellington, and, since he has no children, afterwards to Lord Charles Wellesley, should he survive his brother, and, if not, to his heir male.

A RAPIST AT FAULT.—The *New York Independent* narrates the following incident, illustrating the mistakes that will sometimes happen, even among the best regulated Spirit-rappers:—"A gentleman was a few weeks ago interrogating the invisible author of certain raps as to the disease of which he (the rapper) died. With considerable natural difficulty and delay, the rapper was spelled out, 'Consumption.' The questioner replied a little dissatisfied; and a physician in the company, who was zealous in the faith, hastened immediately to explain that there are a variety of forms of disease, either of which may well enough come under the general name consumption. 'That's all very well,' said the questioner; 'but it hardly applies to this case, for the man he professes to be was blown up in a steamboat.' The rapper was too indignant to make any further revelations to that medium."

TREATMENT OF ENGLISHMEN IN GERMANY.—The *Leicester Mercury* gives an account of a gross indignity offered to a highly respectable townsman of Leicester, and a gentleman of some literary note—Dr. Paget, author of a work on "Hungary and Transylvania." Residing in Dresden for a while, the doctor's house was invaded on the 26th inst., by the police, and all his books and papers seized. The British Minister immediately applied for an explanation; but both the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of the Interior were innocently ignorant. Austrian influence is no doubt at the root of the matter; and if Lord Malmesbury do not take it up, Parliament will be moved to do so.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 22.

THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

We understand, from authority, that the Duke will lie in state at Walmer Castle; to which place a Guard of Honour has been despatched. The Duke will be buried at St. Paul's; but the funeral will not take place till after the meeting of Parliament.

The *Times* of this morning is silent as to the disposal of the Duke's remains. The *Daily News* says that the funeral will be postponed until after the meeting of Parliament, and that it is probable an address to the Sovereign will be moved in both houses, requesting her Majesty to order a State ceremonial, and that when the Sovereign has given a gracious response, Parliament will vote the sum requisite to defray the expense.

The body will remain for the present at Walmer; while it continues in that position a military guard, consisting of a detachment of the Rifle Brigade, of which the late Duke was colonel, will be placed to keep watch.

Great anxiety is manifested that the obsequies should be as public as possible. Westminster Hall is suggested for the lying in state, that thousands may have an opportunity of taking a last glance at the honoured and familiar figure.

The *Morning Chronicle* states that the post of Commander-in-chief will be offered to Lord Hardinge.

CONTINENTAL.

There are no later accounts from the south of France. The army of Lyons was to be reviewed on the 20th, and the inauguration of the Emperor's statue would follow.

Letters from Basle and Strasburg bring intelligence of a sudden and destructive rise of the Rhine and the affluents of the Leman, in consequence of heavy rains in Switzerland and Alsace. The *Basle Gazette*, on the 18th, sent the following bulletin to its subscribers:—

It is impossible for us to print our journal to-day. The waters of the Rhine have risen to a height they had not reached since 1817. The whole town is overflowed. Our offices are filled with water. The present notice to our subscribers has been printed in another establishment, which kindly placed its presses at our disposal.

The environs of Geneva have suffered greatly. The Duchess of Osborne, on her way from Lausanne to Berne, met with a sad accident in consequence of the floods. Her carriage was overturned into a ditch; all the party were drenched, and the Duchess had her right collar bone broken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—A further, though not considerable, decrease in the mortality of London appears in the return of last week. The deaths registered were 918. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842-51, the average number was 1,039, which, if a correction is made for increase of population, will be 1,143. The highest number registered in any corresponding week was 1,981, in the year 1849, during the cholera epidemic; the lowest number occurred in 1842, and was 766. Fatal cases of diarrhoea and dysentery have increased from 96 to 109; those of scarlatina from 68 to 67. The births of 718 boys and 720 girls, in all 1,439 children, were registered last week. The average number in seven corresponding weeks of the years 1845-51 was 1,291.

FRAUDS ON EMIGRANTS.—Tripe and Montague, after a two days' trial at the Old Bailey, have been found guilty on one indictment. Sentence was reserved.

IRELAND.—It was rumoured on Monday that Dr. Cahill had sailed for Australia, but the news was too good to be true. The *Clare Journal* has a brief account of the mysterious murder of a young man lately come into some property.

THREATENED CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Courier*, says that the Spanish minister has called the attention of our Government to movements for another invasion of Cuba, in a manner to cause the adoption of precautionary measures.

WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—An oyster-boat brought to Wexford, on Saturday morning, in tow, two boats containing part of the passengers and crew of an emigrant ship—the "Bhurtpore"—which left Liverpool on Thursday morning; and at night struck on the Long Bank, about four miles seaward of the Forth. A pilot boat went out and brought off 100 more; and it was hoped that all would be saved.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 6s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

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The Terms of Subscription are (*payment in advance*) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

For the future all communications relating to *Advertisements and Subscriptions for the paper*, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, London, to whom *Post-office Orders* should be made payable at the General Post-office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"George Santer, jun.," in remarking on our article on the Manchester Free Library, denies that Government can "have any rightful work but that of self-annihilation"—a doctrine which it is not our purpose to discuss, but which we should be very sorry to see associated with the cause of Voluntary education. It is an expansion of the aphorism—

"Who drives fat cattle should himself be fat."

The lines from Cowper, headed "The Militia-man," have been inserted before.

"Delta."—If a public right of way has been established by long usage, we cannot conceive of any ecclesiastical authority competent to close it. The question, however, should be submitted to a proctor.

"P. M."—It is a matter on which we are not competent to give advice.

"J. O. V."—Received with hearty thanks.

"A. Z."—Ministers are exempt from serving in the Militia, on certification before the magistrates that they have taken upon them that office. It is a mistake to suppose that they are "licensed," and no oath is put to them which a Nonconformist may not consistently take.

"Robert Steele."—We cannot find room for the tract, however deserving.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEP. 22, 1852.

SUMMARY.

If the death of the Duke of Wellington had happened during the session of Parliament, and at the height of the liveliest season, it would have produced a predominant sensation;—the business of Legislation, the strife of parties, the dance of fashion, would have been suspended—the march of a nation's life would have seemed to halt at the voice which had ordered the Great Captain to his last bivouac. As it is—falling at the depth of the dull season; when Royalty is in the Highlands, statesmen scarcely within reach of the telegraph, the public mind a blank—the effect of the announcement is like the tone of a muffled bell swinging high in empty space. But one sound fills the air, and there is none to still the solemn clangor.

The press is the only institution of the country that never suspends its functions—the only organ of the social body that communicates instantaneously, and from all points, with the brain and heart. The newspaper was the first to promulgate the intelligence of, and to it, thus far, is confined discussion upon, the Duke's decease. Pulpit orators reserve their judgment of the dead and their lessons to the living—municipal bodies have only given warning of the honours they intend—the Heralds' Office withholds its oracular prescription of mourning decorum. But the press devotes its space, industry, and genius, day after day, to the great topic. The journalists of France—so many of that once brilliant body as remain—add generous criticism to the fervent compositions of their English brethren. To the ultramontane journals of Ireland is confined the indecency of posthumous abuse. When bigotry takes complete possession of a soul, it blinds to the most illustrious merits, and renders thankless for the greatest boon.

How and when shall the Duke be buried? are questions eagerly discussed. That the funeral will be a public one is authoritatively announced—the Duke having made no provision to the contrary in his will, and her Majesty's pleasure coinciding with the instinctive and unanimous desire of the nation. Whether Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's shall be the place of interment is disputed—or rather, the leaders of the press are united in resistance to a supposed official preference for the former. The great metropolitan cathedral, it is argued, has become, by the deposition of Nelson and Abercromby beneath its dome, the military and naval Pantheon of the nation. There is space for the erection of a befitting mausoleum; and the route thither will allow all London to participate in the obsequies. We spare the sarcasm that rises to our pen at the conversion of a Christian temple

into the Valhalla of warriors. One addition to the congress of marble demigods will not further desecrate either edifice; but may advance the period when the elder and the later triumphs of architectural genius shall typify, in their exclusive devotion to national uses, the divorcement for ever of religion from the State, of Christianity from war.

This last sentence recalls to our recollection an anecdote of the Duke, told, we are informed, from the Weigh-house pulpit on Sunday last, in incidental illustration of the lesson for the day. A Baptist minister had occasion to write to the Duke, and subscribed himself as such. "F.M. the Duke of Wellington" was interested in the writer's description of himself, and courteously expressed that feeling. Several letters passed and repassed; but the correspondence ended in the Duke's utter incapacity to understand "what is a Baptist."

The Earl of Malmesbury—how great the transit from the dead to the living!—has been in imminent danger, it is understood, of losing his place—the place of Chatham and Charles Fox, of Canning and Palmerston! His colleagues had determined to substitute for him Lord Stratford. But Russian influence is believed to have prevailed against the promotion of that pro-Turkish diplomatist—and Lord Malmesbury, respited for a time, reinforces our West India squadron, for the presumed protection of Cuba. The meeting of Parliament—authoritatively named for the 11th of November—will put a period, it is to be hoped, to his mischievous incompetency.

We have spoken of Ministers as absent, on pleasure trips, from their official posts. One exception must be made. The Minister—he who carries in his solitary head the history and destinies of the Cabinet—is unable to "spare a moment either for health or recreation." So, at least, he has written to a party of his constituents, assembled for dinner. Immured in mysterious secrecy at Hughendon manor, he is believed to be engaged in incantations designed at once to lay the troublesome ghost of Protection, and to bind as with a spell the fatal vigilance of Free-traders. The political juggler aspires to become the financial magician.

It will require a very strong enchantment, however, to thrall the fierce spirits that are now on the wing for Westminster. There is Mr. Robert Lowe, for instance, the new member for Kidderminster. Famous at Oxford, formidable in the first Australian Parliament, and powerful through the press on certain topics, it was yet uncertain how he would bear himself on the floor of the Imperial Legislature. He had even been set down and reckoned up, by eager Ministerialist calculators, under the head "Derby-Disraelites." We wish the bipartite Cabinet joy of its supporter. The Caucasians have caught a Tartar.

The Earl of Carlisle and Sir James Graham have been exhibiting, in graceful combination, their respective elegance and strength, in speeches to the agriculturists of Cumberland. Each was eloquent, in his own way, on the great topic of the week, and themes appropriate to the hour. The one sees in "green and glorious turnips," the other in the growth of flax, salvation for the husbandman; both swear, indirectly, renewed allegiance to Free-trade.

The directors of the Necropolis Company have been showing a large party of influential London gentlemen over the site of its extensive cemetery at Woking, to which, it is hoped, the parishes will carry their dead as the intramural graveyards shut against them. Among the "advantages" presented by the company is, facility for the independent performance of religious rites; but, unfortunately, a clause in the act by which the company is constituted, secures to the incumbents of the parishes from which the dead may come, the fees to which they would be entitled for burial. Literally, insatiable as the grave is State-church greed, and sleepless as death are its agents.

Two inquests on sufferers by railway accidents are among the incidents of the week. The occurrences seem really to fall under the category of casualties. With more truth than in the great majority of instances, it was decided that no blame could be attributed to any one. It was a failure of the irresponsible brute material that could not well have been foreseen. But the verdict is a warning, though not a condemnation. It seems that, on some of the older lines, the wear of the rails has been greatly accelerated by the use of heavier engines and longer trains. It may be both difficult and costly to repair this permanent way; but neither shareholders nor travellers can afford neglect in that particular.

The report in another column of the Young Men's Association, in connexion with the Baptist Missionary Society, is deserving of notice, as showing what may be accomplished in a good cause by zeal and perseverance, without large means. Such facts speak loudly to the religious world of the power of sincerity and well-directed energy, and its superiority to mere money-influence. Suppose now a like zeal were exhibited, not by isolated

young men, but by all professing Christians, in the welfare of their countrymen at home—not to obtain sectarian triumphs, nor in attacking particular systems, which provoke ill-blood, nor by attempting to restrict the freedom or fancied rights of the poor, but simply in recommending that religion whose omnipotence they are free to admit—might we not calculate on a corresponding result? Until we adopt means for the evangelization of the masses in accordance with the genius of the Gospel and natural laws, we have no right to blame Providence for our failures.

It will be seen that Napoleon the Third—for so, it seems, we are to call the nephew of Napoleon the Great—has got so far as Lyons on his Southern tour. "Enthusiastic transports exploded on the passage," says one of the despatches. The verb is well chosen; seeing that the materials were sent down from Paris by the ton, and are fired by galvanic currents from the central battery. The blasphemous servility of the clergy is the least doubtful and most revolting feature in the accounts. That the acclamations of citizens and peasants increase in intensity and specificity the farther south the President advances, may be ascribed either to the zeal of the prefects or the design of the Socialist chiefs to make a way through the empire to their millennium. But that the Archbishop of Bourges presented Louis Napoleon to his flock as the "elect of God," and that the priests everywhere kindle the "holy joy" remitted to the capital by the electric lines, there can be no doubt. At the last Revolution, the Church was respected, and unwisely courted—at the next, France will avenge herself in Notre Dame for her present degradation.

If we wished to drive a friend to despair, we should set him to work upon Austrian finances. Telegraphic messages from Vienna are only a shade less marvellous than the lying wonders of the electric wires in Southern France. Loans have followed close upon each other with marvellous rapidity these three years past; "but the cry is, Still they come." The oddity of it is, that every loan is so well subscribed that it is kept "at home." No hungry foreign capitalist "need apply," but he is still tantalized with the prospect of a share—not in that particular loan—oh dear, no!—but in one to follow, which, of course, has no connexion with the last. It really seems as though Austria had nearly exhausted her credit. Belgium, we fear, is yielding more to Jesuit influence, if the recent Ministerial resignation may be taken as an indication; but Spain, or rather her irresponsible Ministers, have positively promulgated a liberalized tariff!

There is now a prospect of a speedy termination to the Burmese war—unless the maxims of military life, and the influence of hungry officials, prevail against the dictates of common sense. Just as General Godwin has mustered a powerful army at Rangoon, and laid his plans for a toilsome overland march, a small fleet of reconnoitering steamers ascend the Irrawaddy as far as Prome, and take that city with a handful of marines, and the loss of one seaman. There is every probability that the expedition might have ascended the river to Ava, and finished the war forthwith, had the instructions of Captain Tarlton permitted such a proceeding. As it is, the improved navigation, the superior climate beyond Rangoon, the friendly feeling of the natives, and the absence of any Burmese army or fleet, will probably induce our general to change the route of his army, and proceed at once by water to the gates of the capital.

Revolution is breaking upon the stagnation even of the Celestial Empire. Not only does the rebellion make head, but the emigration to California assumes the character of an "exodus." Nearly 30,000 Coolies are located in the land of gold, and have settled down in their own Pekins and Cantons—too satisfied with the daring experiment to think of returning home. Saxon energy, enterprise, and, we must add, aggrandisement, encroaches in different directions upon Asia, is populating Southern Africa, holds possession of North America, and is founding an empire in Australasia, while other races appear stationary or declining. What will be the end of these mighty outgrowths?

Speaking of Australia, we are reminded of the aggravating obstinacy of our Colonial Office—who, perhaps, because the anti-transportation feeling is reaching the highest water-mark in all parts of the gold territory, must needs found a new penal settlement at Freemantle, in Western Australia. What the result will be may be judged from the intelligence we have given elsewhere, from which it would seem that ticket-of-leave men and convicts are holding a kind of carnival in that region. What other results can we expect than these two—that this fine colony will seriously resolve "to cut the painter," and that ruffians at home will court with avidity costless and lucrative exile?

THE DUKE.

THE universal expression of deep concern elicited by the death of the Duke of Wellington, is the truest attestation of his greatness. People in

general appear to feel, rather than to think, that the loss they have sustained has come upon them prematurely. The Duke's very advanced age had not prepared them for the final farewell, but had only increased the sentiment of veneration with which all classes had learned to regard him—and it seemed as though he was the one man in this empire to whom death had no admitted right. When the old warrior had bowed his head for the first and last time on earth before a conqueror, there was a sense of surprise in the public mind—a feeling that, natural as was the event, it had come at an untimely hour—a momentary impression that the dispensation which had snatched from them their one hero was harsh and exacting. Great Britain was evidently not in readiness to part with her Duke. He had come to be regarded as one of her institutions—a necessary element of her imperial life. He was looked upon as peculiarly her own—identified with her peace, her stability, her renown. Although of the aristocracy, he was not considered as belonging to them, but to the public—and hence, at last, when he was suddenly, but not prematurely removed, every one felt as if he had been robbed of something to which he had a sort of personal claim. This is, perhaps, the best proof that can be adduced, that the estimation in which the Duke was held, could not have been factitious. It was not a got-up celebrity. It was one of natural growth. There must have been a singular affinity between the Duke's character, and British idiosyncrasies. The hero suited the people—the people appreciated the hero.

This is the more remarkable, inasmuch as the Duke was not politically popular. He was a soldier, and his notions of government were coloured by a prevailing military hue. He was so accustomed to calculate the effect of organized physical forces, that he scarcely knew of any other. The power of principles—the science of swaying human wills by appropriate appeals to human sympathies—he never understood. His ideas of civil order were summed up in the two words, authority and obedience. The deeper foundations upon which it rests—justice and confidence, clemency and attachment—lay beyond his range of insight. Hence, he was always inclined rather to strengthen power, than to extend freedom, and understood far better how to control than to win. His method of parting the traveller and his cloak, was that of the wind, not of the sun. Too commonly, therefore, on great political questions, he was on one side, and the people on the other. All his most celebrated deeds of statesmanship were concessions. The repeal of the Test and Corporations Act, Catholic Emancipation, Financial retrenchment, the retirement of the Lords' Opposition to the Reform Bill, and the aid he rendered Sir Robert Peel in abrogating the Corn-laws, were acts dictated by his sagacity in antagonism to his principles. He saw when to yield—but he yielded, not to conviction, but necessity. Circumstances mastered him when arguments failed—the force of the one he could appreciate—of the other he could not. No man stood lower in public esteem than did he, during the brief interval between the first retirement of Earl Grey from office, and his subsequent resumption of his post. No man, perhaps, did less with a view to recover popular good-will than he. To the last, he was believed to stand in the way of liberal government, at least to the extent required by the wants of the age. But, in spite of all these drawbacks, he gradually emerged into popularity—and at the day of his death was unquestionably, and beyond all comparison, the most admired and respected man of the age. There must needs, therefore, have been something in him, apart from the fashion of the day, the interests of party, and the accidental influence of events, to commend him to the approbation and veneration of his countrymen.

There was—and among the qualities which operated to secure him this splendid inheritance, his simplicity and disinterestedness of motives stood foremost. Herein lies the great difference between him and his great antagonist, Napoleon. The one lived for his country—the other for himself. True, the Duke was amply rewarded for his devotion. Wealth flowed in upon him—honours were thickly strown over his path—numerous posts of responsibility were allotted to him—but it was clear enough that it was not the prospective vision of these things which had prompted his career. These were not his aim—for, when occasion called, these he was ready to resign. The summons of his Sovereign—which, in his mind, was identified with the will of the nation, was always sufficient to suppress in him every personal aspiration. Without a moment's hesitation, and at the cost of a pang the bitterness of which only such a man could fully taste, he could forego, at the word of authority, the most inviting prospects of success, and hand over advantages, won with difficulty, into the hands of glaring incompetency. This simplicity of motive kept him with unswerving steadiness to his post. Often as, in the early part of the Peninsular campaign, his pride was wounded, his resources shamelessly wasted, his wants uncared for, his plans frustrated, and his very existence perilled, by the heedlessness, or the indolence, or the self-

conceit, or the profligacy, of those under whom, with whom, or for whom, he was acting, he never thought of avenging himself by throwing up his trust, but, smothering his indignation, he went calmly on, always conforming himself to the conditions which he could not alter. He believed himself to be where the country had need of his service—and that was enough. The humiliations, the disappointments, the anxieties, the labours, the dangers, incident to his post and his work, were accepted—and what he had to do was to be done either in spite, or by means of them. So when called by his King to take up a position which exposed him to the rudest outbursts of popular wrath, and to brave a whole nation—that nation, too, which he had so well served—he did not hesitate for an instant. He was as ready to stand on the pinnacle of scorn, as of fame, when the exigency required it—ready to sacrifice everything he had at the bidding of what he conceived to be his duty. In little things, as in great, this feature of his character constantly showed itself. In the never-failing punctuality with which he despatched his daily correspondence, in his regular appearance at every Court ceremonial, in his presentations of himself to the public, in his morning attendances at chapel, in his ready responses to social claims, his first thought was for others—his last, apparently, for himself. Arthur, Duke of Wellington, belonged, in his view, to his country, and his country's Sovereign—and all individuality of motive, not compatible with this relation, he was content to merge. This, as it came out by degrees, and was at last recognised by all classes, gave him an unflinching hold upon the sympathies of all.

To this must be added his directness and thoroughness of action. He never *dreamed*—he always *did*. Between his purpose and his performance he suffered nothing dependent on himself to come. Cautious and calculating in arriving at a determination, he was inexorably firm in carrying it into effect. His object having been once settled, his course was like that of a locomotive on the rails—nothing but sheer impossibility could stop it. No sentiment, no relings, no misgivings, no care of what might be said or thought; no musings on how the thing might look hereafter on the page of history, had power to arrest him. On he went over all. He was far from improvident of human life—but if, as at Badajoz, or Ciudad Rodrigo, his general plan required the gaining of a certain point, he would gain it at any cost. But he who was thus inexorable where others were concerned, never spared himself. He ever took pains to do his best—thought nothing that could further his ends beneath his care—shrank from no toil—submitted to any kind of privation—braved every necessary danger—gave himself up to anxious thought. He left nothing to chance which might be provided against by forethought—allowed no opportunities to escape him in the hope that they would perhaps recur. As far as man could do, he erased “peradventure” from the dictionary of his practice. His industry was indefatigable. One of the great secrets of his success was his habit of working out everything, and leaving nothing within the range of his plans to work itself out. Where he was deficient in instruments he made them. The army which he led from victory to victory, he disciplined to his own will. And hence, he hardly ever failed. As a statesman he displayed the same practical thoroughness. The measures he meant to carry, he took means to carry triumphantly. The policy he meant to adopt, he adopted in its entirety. The offices he consented to fill, he filled efficiently, at least so far as a conscientious discharge of their duties could contribute to it. And this was another of the qualities which commended him to the Anglo-Saxon mind.

Out of his simplicity of motive and directness of action sprang a frankness, sincerity, and nobleness of manner. Such a man could not crawl—could not stoop to duplicity—could not be mean. He could, indeed, screen his purpose by silence, when that purpose demanded it—but even then he followed nature rather than art. He was not given to talk of what he meant to do, but to do it, and leave it for others to talk about. He might be, and, doubtless, was sometimes misled by others into party movements which looked like “sharp practice;” but where he saw an unworthy purpose, no party conveniences could prevail upon him to sanction it. When duty called him to speak, he usually spoke directly to the point. Ambiguities and subterfuges, plausibilities and rhetorical artifices, he despised. You might always know what he meant from what he said—could not help knowing it. His character has been a great check on the political party with whose principles he sympathized in the main. More than once he refused to co-operate with them, when a Ministry was to be assailed at the expense of what he considered justice. Where faction was busy, “his soul” refused to “come into their secret.” Especially was this the case in the later years of his life, during which he stood pretty much aloof from the strife of politics—and when appealed to, acted the part of an impartial umpire.

The Duke's mental powers were not by any means of a towering order. His range of vision was restricted within comparatively narrow limits—but within that range, it was perfect. The intellectual instrument with which he worked was far from extraordinary—but then the moral qualities of the man were such as necessitated his working it to the full extent of its capability. No one will refuse him credit for splendid military genius—but it was not so much by that, as by the higher attributes of his character, that he achieved greatness. Had not those characteristics in him to which we have above adverted been at the back of his mathematical perceptiveness, he would never have driven Napoleon's Marshals one after another before him, and finally worsted Napoleon himself. This should be taken into account, before we commit ourselves to his latest advice. More than one paper, we see, which would describe itself as liberal, regards the Duke's counsel on a Militia force as a sort of solemn legacy to the people, which they will be very ungrateful not to carry into effect. They would be but toad-eaters, if they were to do so simply because he recommended it, and in defiance of their own convictions. The Duke saw a possibility of invasion from a merely military point of view—and was anxious to provide against it accordingly. But that was all he saw—all, indeed, he looked to see. Soldiers could cross the straits—and if soldiers did cross the straits we were not very well prepared to meet them. But this is not the whole extent of the matter. There must be a previous concurrence of extraordinary influences to put a single French soldier in motion towards our coasts. Numberless are now the political, moral, and social impediments in the way of any such audacious scheme. These never entered into his calculation—were never admitted as an element into his case. But because he overlooked, or failed to comprehend the question as one of moral probabilities, that is no reason why we should pay the compliment to his memory of putting out our eyes. As a military man the Duke might have recommended for individual adoption some very serviceable, and rather costly, means of defence against burglars, which, as men of the world, we should only laugh at, as savouring strongly of the profession. A great number of gigantic obstacles, not of our construction, will have to be surmounted, before a hostile embarkation for our shores can take place.

The effect of the Duke's death on the state of parties in this country deserves consideration apart from these criticisms on his character, and, perhaps, will be more appropriately deferred until after his remains have been committed to the tomb. Meanwhile, let our heart-felt regrets follow the hero to his resting-place—and let us feel, as we should do, that a great man has gone from among us to the bourne from whence no traveller returns. Peace to his memory!

ANOTHER PANIC?

INDICATIONS seem to point in that direction. True, the failure of the volunteer system does somewhat loudly proclaim the popular feeling, but we fear the omen will not be regarded. It is a remarkable fact, that while in social and political principles and sympathies all classes in this country are approximating, there is still a wide gulph between the aristocracy—that is, all interested in the “pride, pomp, and circumstance,” of warlike establishments—and the bulk of the people. As they were the least disposed to give up duelling, so the war spirit finds its last asylum with them. Statesmen and officials will not recognise any popular change in this respect, but persist in believing that red tape and diplomatic finesse, epaulettes and coloured uniforms, have the same charm as half a century ago. Working men may be conscious of the benefits of Free-trade, but they cannot have carried their common sense so far as soldiering. So Authority seems to reason, and hence the attempt to raise a volunteer militia corps.

The first notes of the alarm have already been sounded. The Duke is dead—a text to many a journalist for lugubrious warnings and the expression of anxious fears for our defenceless state. Not a few writers are taking advantage of the universal respect entertained for the illustrious deceased, to resuscitate his delusions on this subject, and call upon the nation to be guided by them rather than the dictates of common sense. Increased military establishments is the shape in which the Duke's memory is to be honoured.

Other events, too, have happened opportunely for the aims of the panic-mongers. First, there is the immediate prospect of the Empire in France, with, of course, a European war “looming in the distance.” Next, the warlike discussions of the *Constitutionnel* afford them fresh occasion to blow the trumpet alarm. That journal has been discussing the chances of success in invading England, and indulging a little gasconade on the subject of steamers with engines below the water, and worked by the screw—which are to put them on an equality with line-of-battle ships, bridge over the

Channel, and make Great Britain a continental power. The *Pays* also talks about a Catholic league against Protestant states, including England. Now, admitting that these journals speak from the inspiration of the Elysée, it indicates to our minds nothing more than this—that the President in allowing such discussions, has a particular purpose to serve in domestic politics. Just now it is his object to flatter the prejudices and passions of both clergy and laity, and give colourable pretence to the cry that he is "The saviour of France." He is also aware that by such means England will be likely to keep up her warlike establishments, and thus furnish him with an excuse for abandoning the promised reduction of the French army.

We would, therefore, warn the public against being deluded by another senseless panic for the benefit of a particular profession and its hangers-on. The military spirit is the curse of Europe—let it not be revived in more civilized England. Louis Napoleon has every reason of State policy to cultivate friendly relations with this country, and his attempt to conclude a commercial treaty is a proof of it. Else would his personal resentment at the invectives of the English press have taken a more tangible form. To our minds it is more and more evident that the adventurer's ambition is not to inaugurate an era of conquest, but to found an hereditary dynasty. He has not the qualities of a military commander, nor the habits which would fit him for field discipline. Above all, he is not the man to seek opportunities for investing a successful general with an *éclat*, from which he himself is debarred or might suffer.

If we look at the French papers there is still less cause for apprehension. They have responded favourably to our international expressions of amity. Elihu Burritt is treated with a respect and cordiality indicative of continued friendliness. Even the Paris press, such as it is, encourages the movement; and so changed is the national spirit, that French journalists almost without exception, can speak in respectful and even generous terms of him, who, above all men, has humbled their pride and crippled their power. Must we then, at the bidding of professional alarmists, still regard Frenchmen as a nation of bandits?

Are we really defenceless? If so, why have Ministers snubbed the rifle clubs, which would have raised an effective force, ready for immediate exigencies, without drawing upon the national exchequer? What has been the use of the yearly increase in the cost of our naval and military establishments, especially during the last session, if we are no better for it? In 1835, we had 83,714 land forces at home—in 1852, 192,508; showing an increase of 108,794. If this Parliamentary return is correct, may we not rationally ask what has become of this greatly increased establishment? Are not the panic-mongers satisfied with having more than doubled our home forces in seventeen years of continuous peace? The total land forces in the United Kingdom and colonies are now 272,481—add to this an army of 289,529 men in India, and we have a total permanent establishment of 562,010 men for the protection of Great Britain and her colonies. In the face of these facts, we shall be very much surprised if the people of England allow themselves to be again deluded by the alarmists of the clubs.

Great anxiety is manifested respecting the appointment of a new Commander-in-Chief. For our part, we do not share that feeling. We should be sorry to think that the destinies of this country were at all bound up with such an appointment. As the nation is becoming more independent of Downing-street—so also does it go forward in civilization without relying upon the Horse Guards. Let Sir H. Hardinge, or Sir Charles Napier, or Lord Somerset, be the new Commander-in-Chief, we would rather rely for national security against our neighbours upon the spirit which animates the following extract from our Parisian contemporary, the *Siccle*—

"The sword—it is to be hoped, at least—has for ever been sheathed. The fields of battle on which France and England have so fiercely contended have become transformed, and the pacific conflicts of manufactures and commerce have succeeded to sanguinary contests. In our eyes, the Duke of Wellington's best title to glory is, that he understood, in the latter years of his life, this striking transformation, and identified himself with the spirit of the century. We will make no other reflections in presence of the tomb, into which the old general is about to descend. In 1815 he went about Paris with five cockades in his hat, as the *Moniteur* of those days relates; and the cosmopolitanism which he then displayed had a significance which no doubt he did not divine, but which had a prophetic character. The union of nations, whose symbols he wore, tends every day to become a truth."

A CHAPTER FROM THE HISTORY OF COLONIZATION.

THE contrast drawn in our last, between the ideal and the actual of colonization, may be suspected of exaggeration. It will confirm the impression we were anxious to make, and afford some interesting historical information, if to-day we simply narrate the origin and progress of one Aus-

tralian settlement—availing ourselves, for that purpose, of Mr. Samuel Sidney's recently-published volume—"The Three Colonies of Australia: their Pastures, Copper-mines, and Gold-fields"—a work equally reliable and pleasing; authentic in its statements and picturesque in description; important to the intending emigrant, and interesting to all; defective in nothing but a map.

Everyone has voyaged, in his schoolboy days, with the adventurous navigator who died beneath the clubs of the savages he snatched from the obscurity of their ocean waste. Everyone recollects where Captain Cook left the pigs and potatoes—the shore on which every object was so beautifully unlike anything even he had ever seen before—where his ship, the "Endeavour," struck on a coral rock—and where a sailor reported in affright that he had seen "the devil, as big as a gallon-keg, with horns and wings." This coast was the eastern part of the vast island-continent which the Dutch had touched upon at the North, and designated New Holland; and which Cook, from its resemblance in shape to the Principality, rechristened New South Wales.

The accumulation of our criminals consequent upon the refusal of the Americans to receive them, had become an embarrassing matter. A project for their transportation to the newly-discovered and appropriated Terra Australia was eagerly adopted; despite the remonstrances of the philanthropist Howard. The first detachment—consisting of Governor Phillip, R.N., some two hundred marines, and forty women, their wives; six hundred male, and two hundred and fifty female, convicts—sailed, on the 13th of May, 1787. As the "Sirius" frigate, with her train of store-ships and transports, ten in number, sailed up the Thames, it might have been remarked, "There go the founders of a future empire." But what provision had been made for the shaping of these rude materials? Absolutely none. A chaplain was sent on board only by an afterthought. Schoolmaster there was none. Not a ploughman, nor an artisan, except such as might be found among the felons in the hold. Food was so scantily served out, and supervision so negligent, that the bodies of several who died on the passage were secreted, and their remains shared by the survivors. Discipline was unattempted—for gaolers, or overseers, had not been sent—subordination was maintained only by the loaded musket and the nine-tailed whip. The voyage occupied eight months. When at last land was reached, the inlet which had charmed Cook by its bright verdure, open forests, and novel animals, and which he was induced, by the success of his scientific friends in collecting plants, to call Botany Bay—until very recently the popular designation for Australia—turned out to be unsafe for ships and unfit for settlement. An exploring party, therefore, pushed along the barrier of cliffs which line the shore, turned through Port Jackson into one of the finest harbours in the world, and determined to plant the colony on a tongue of land down which "a small clear stream trickled into the salt water." On the 26th of January, 1788, formal possession was taken of the spot on which the city of Sydney now stands; and the whole party, one thousand and thirty in number, encamped beneath tents and in hollow trees. From the crews and convicts together, twenty-eight carpenters were mustered; the discovery of a bricklayer was hailed with rejoicing; but no one to build a corn-mill could be found—and, indeed, ploughing and sowing were arts yet to be acquired. Among the live stock were two bulls and five cows, taken on board at the Cape; and these the convict herdsman entrusted with them speedily suffered to go astray. On the 7th of February, the King's commission constituting the colony of New South Wales, appointing the Governor, and instituting criminal, civil, and maritime courts, was publicly read. From that day to the year 1800, only a "singular succession of serious, pitiable, ludicrous, and disgraceful incidents, mark the history of the settlement." The site of the colony, however beautiful, was most injudicious—the soil barren sand, the trees of enormous bulk and almost metallic hardness, the surrounding forest destitute of game. The whole colony was saved from starvation only by the timely arrival of a storeship. The prisoners were very sparingly fed, and worked literally to death. They often fell dead beneath the tasks enforced by the whip and the bullet. During five years there was not even a temporary church; but the clergyman held service in the open air—and on his complaint, a heavy deduction from the rations of convicts absenting themselves from his instructions was ordered, though a third of them were Irish Catholics. The first bit of patronage bestowed in the colony has an amusing history. In 1791, there arrived a Mr. Schaffer, as superintendent of convicts. He was a German, utterly unable to speak English, and, therefore, totally incapable. He was compensated for the loss of the appointment with 140 acres of land.—Several successive detachments, chiefly of military and criminals, arrived from home. At the end of 1792, there were sixty-seven settlers, holding, under

grant, 3,470 acres; of which only 417 were under cultivation. The holders were provided with a hut, implements, and grain, and were also victualled and clothed for eighteen months, at the public expense. The price of produce was consequently very high, and the mortality was fearful. The discovery, in 1795, of a herd of sixty cattle—the offspring of the half-dozen that had been lost nine years before—was so joyful an event, that a piece of bull beef was deemed delicious by the Governor and his suite. In 1798, George Barrington, the famous London pickpocket, became a prosperous settler, served as constable. As an illustration of the state of the criminal judicature at that time, we find it mentioned that a prisoner claiming his liberation on the ground that his sentence had expired, and, happening to "look disrespectfully at the Lieut.-Governor," on being informed that he must wait the result of inquiry at home, was sentenced to receive 600 lashes, and to wear irons for six months. A hungry man got down the chimney of the Governor's house, and stole a loaf from his kitchen. The next morning he was hanged at sunrise! Women were suspended by the waist and ducked, until one died from the shock. Six men were hanged for stealing a few pounds of flour!

In 1806, Captain Bligh—the deposed commander of the "Bounty"—was appointed Governor. His predecessors had enjoyed undisputed authority; but they had not his tyrannical temper, and a class of free settlers was growing up in the colony. Among them was John M'Arthur, a retired lieutenant; who, coming to England in 1803, to complain of some grievances he had sustained, procured a few Spanish Merino sheep from the flock of George the Third, and a grant of 10,000 acres. This Jason of the Antipodes became the founder of its liberties as well as of its wealth. Governor Bligh consummated the insults he had offered to every man in the colony by arresting M'Arthur on some frivolous charge. The court, though composed of military officers, sided with the prisoner; and the Governor threatened to imprison them also. The Lieutenant-Governor, Major Johnson, was then appealed to by the colonists and his brother officers; and, supported by a memorial solemnly subscribed, put the Governor under arrest, and assumed his place. A full statement of the proceedings were transmitted by the Major to the Ministry at home. Their reply was, the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Macquarie, with orders to reinstate Captain Bligh, annul all that had been done, and send home Major Johnson under arrest. As those orders were backed by a large military force, they were executed. Major Johnson was cashiered, and returned to live on his farm, near Bathurst. Bligh was made an Admiral. The colony was already historical. It had passed, through revolution, from the grade of a convict depot into that of a community of freemen.

It had set up, too, the unvarying symbols of modern civilization—a church and a market-place, a newspaper and a racing-course. Two heroic Englishmen—midshipman Flinders and surgeon Bass—made in an open boat various exploratory excursions in the neighbouring seas, discovered the strait separating Tasmania from the main land, and obtained, in 1803, a colonial-built sloop of twenty-five tons, for further explorations. Bass suddenly disappears from sight; but the gallant Flinders, voyaging to England, was wrecked in Torres Straits, landed his crew on a sandbank, and started in a cutter on a voyage of 750 miles to Port Jackson, from which he returned with relief. "In his absence the sailors had planted the reef with pumpkins, oats, and maize, which were sprouting above the ground flourishingly; and Flinders expresses his regret that he had not palm cocoa nuts to plant, of which he thought ten thousand might be carefully set on these seas as warning marks and food for shipwrecked mariners, as they will flourish within the spray of the sea." He set out for England in a leaky schooner; was seized at the Mauritius, and lay six years in a French prison; and his petition to the Prince Regent for promotion was refused. What a pity that to such men as Flinders and his crew colonization is not entrusted! Then would coral reefs become the seats of empire, "patient merit" escape the contumely of princes, and colonists have no need of revolt.

Governor Macquarie was the type of a partially enlightened, but vigorous despot. He set his heart upon the physical growth of his little kingdom, and he was amply gratified. He cared little or nothing that the community was as immoral as it could be without absolutely going to pieces. His theory was, "that the colony consisted of those who had been transported, and those who ought to have been." He hoped little from any method of improvement but that of independent wealth. Happily, the moral element came into play without his provision or care. The Roman Catholics and the Presbyterians successively obtained leave to build churches and schools; and with leave, pecuniary assistance. The Presbyterians were chiefly Scotch; and the most independent portion of the community. The Governor's reply to their

first application is curiously illustrative of the compact on which everywhere State favour to a sect depends.

"When the Presbyterians of the colony shall have advanced by private donations in the erection of a temple worthy of religion; when in the choice of their teachers they shall have discovered a judgment equal to that which has presided at the selection of the Roman Catholic clergymen; when they shall have practised what they propose, 'To instruct the people to fear God and honour the King;' when, by endeavouring to 'keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace' in a colony requiring it more than all others, they shall have shown through their lives the influence of the holy religion they profess; then assuredly will the colonial executive step forward to extend its countenance and support to those who are following the Presbyterian creed."

The Governor, it is said, acted under the advice of his secretary, a gentleman of the old Tory school. The Scotch gentlemen applied to the Home Government, when the Governor received a severe reprimand, and the Presbyterians the aid they desired.

It was not till 1824 that trial by jury was conceded, and an independent newspaper was allowed to appear. In 1825, the first archdeacon arrived, and the first "constitutional public meeting" was held. Petitioning for a House of Assembly, the establishment of a jockey-club and a dispensary, action for libel and a duel, quickly follow. Verily, in our children do we live again! An Executive Council was established in 1828, and a Legislative Council in 1829. The latter consisted of officials and four nominees, and its proceedings were secret. A terrible instance of the detrimental influence of a convict population, and of the Algerine authority wielded by the Governors of the colony, occurred about this time under the reign of Sir Ralph Darling. Two soldiers, Suds and Thompson, were convicted of a trifling theft, the only motive of which was to qualify them for the career of prosperity which they saw open to convicts. They were sentenced to seven years' transportation. The Governor took them from the hands of the civil power, and inflicted on them a punishment so severe and degrading that one died of shame and grief, and the other became insane.

Under the next Governor—Sir Richard Bourke—a period of seven years (1831 to '38) the colony made great advances. Sir Richard was far more sagacious than Macquarie, and equally vigorous as he. Under his administration, the discussions of the Legislative Council were opened, and estimates regularly submitted—religious equality was formally established—the sale of land at auction substituted for free grants, while squatting was legalized on a basis profitable to the State—steps were taken for abolishing transportation to New South Wales, and convict service was put under better regulations—lastly, Port Phillip was settled from Van Diemen's Land and South Australia by colonists from England.

Sir George Gipps was the next Governor; and from his appointment, the discontents of the colonists and the probabilities of separation may be dated. Sir George had a pretty theory about training men through district institutions, to the exercise of political rights; but was, in fact, an obstinate and contemptuous maintainer of "Crown rights;" the delusive phrase under which bureaucrats are gambling away the most splendid of Crown jewels. The sale of lands—the employment of revenues—the distribution of patronage—all these, necessarily points of difference, and requiring delicate treatment, the Governor elevated into grievances. Whoever differed from him, even as to the erection of a pair of stocks, was put down as disloyal. No wonder that there soon became only two classes in the colony—officials and republicans. It was under this regency that the first Australian Parliament met—August, 1843. Its temper may be judged from the first minute on its "Votes and Proceedings":—

"Motion made and question put, 'That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, returning thanks to his Excellency for his speech to the Council.'"

"Moved as an amendment that the word 'humble' be expunged; passed."

Sir Charles Fitzroy—a younger son of the Grafton family, and brother-in-law of the Duke of Richmond—the present Governor, is described as having no opinions of his own, very conciliatory in manner, and "quite contented to drive his own four-in-hand, while his official advisers manage the colonists." A specimen of his difficulties we cannot refrain from giving:—

"Soon after his arrival there came from England a Mr. Miles, a worn-out man about town, in personal appearance very much in the style of Charles Dickens's Turveytop Senior, 'so celebrated for his deportment,' who represented himself as the natural son of one of the Royal Family, and certainly did bring letters from the Home Government entitling him to the first good thing that should be vacant. This is the system, and, although in theory the colonial minister seldom fills up colonial appointments himself, he sends out parties with letters which give them precedence over colonial claims. Accordingly, very soon Mr. Miles was appointed commissioner of the Sydney Police, an office similar to that held by Sir Richard Mayne in London, but requiring even more acuteness and activity, because subordinate officers are less to be depended on in a colony than in an

old country, being more independent, and also because Sydney has the benefit of the doubly-convicted, long-practised felony that escapes from Van Diemen's Land. Unfortunately, Earl Grey's protégé was in such a state of health that he could neither ride nor walk; so he professed to look after his men by riding about in a cab. This farce might have endured a long time if something had not occurred in the financial accounts of the chief of the Police—one into which the Governor was obliged to order an investigation by two other officials; and, although colonial officials hold together wherever it is possible, the report was cautious, but decidedly unfavourable. Still he was not dismissed. But an independent member of the Legislative Council, when the salary of the head of the Police came on for discussion, said, 'Here is a man who cannot walk, and cannot ride, and cannot keep his hands out of a money-box; surely there can be no need of an office which such a man can fill. I move to strike out the salary.' After two attempts he succeeded, upon which Mr. Miles went again to the Governor, pressed his claims, and was appointed chief stipendiary magistrate for the city of Sydney. But, in the following session, the same M.C. was ready to urge that the man who had been branded as unworthy and incapable of executing the inferior office in the police could not be fit for the superior post of chief magistrate. So the salary was struck out a second time. Then, a third time, went this unfortunate old man to ask for another place; but on that occasion he failed. 'No, by —!' said Sir Charles, 'I really cannot give you anything more; for, if we go on in this way, the Legislative Council won't leave me anything to give away.' However, the Governor presented him with £250 out of a fund at his disposal, and put down a like sum to be voted by the Legislative Council, which, however, they rejected."

Thus have we traced the political and social progress of the greatest of our "Three Colonies." Port Phillip, or Victoria, has not yet a history—it was founded only in 1835, by an unauthorized emigration of sheepowners. South Australia, set up in 1836, on faith in Mr. Gibbon Wakefield, is a commercial speculation, owing its retrieval from ruin to the discovery of the Burra Burra copper-mines. The contrast of the two would exhibit, we believe, the true philosophy of colonizing, had we time for its exposition. But, indeed, that lesson will need henceforth little exposition or enforcement other than that of visible fact. The destinies of Australia are now in her own hands. With a boundless extent of fertile soil beneath her feet, and a crown of native gold upon her head, how wealthy and glorious may not the felon settlement of 1788 have become before the centenary of a birth that reflects disgrace only upon the parent State!

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" has already been dramatized, and was produced at the Olympic Theatre on Monday night. The adapter is stated to have taken the greatest possible freedom both with the characters and plot.

DR. BOGUE'S CHAPEL SAVED FROM FIRE.—On the 16th instant, a serious fire from gas escape was fortunately prevented (through prompt assistance being at hand) in the chapel which was built for the venerated Dr. Bogue, at Gosport, and at which the Rev. F. W. Meadows now ministers. For several Sabbaths there had been unquestionable evidence of gas escape, and a strict search being established, a sudden explosion took place under one of the gallery floors, the wood-work of which immediately ignited, and was directly in a blaze. Kind friends were soon drawn together by the alarm given, and the enemy was extinguished without much damage to the edifice. The building has recently undergone a thorough repair and beautifying, which makes the escape of gas strange.

BIRMINGHAM has been treating its magistrates in a most unusual manner. From Monday morning till Tuesday forenoon in last week, not a single offence came under the cognizance of the police, nor was the name of a single prisoner entered upon the police sheets. It is full forty years since such an event occurred in Birmingham. The population of the district is nearly a quarter of a million. The circumstance is the more remarkable as Monday is, with a great part of the population, a day of jollification and recreation. The magistrates, T. Phillips, and R. W. Winfield, Esqrs., were presented with white gloves.

The magistrates of Manchester have agreed to co-operate with the magistrates of this town, in order to induce Government to make a change in the present mode of granting licenses for public-houses.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

BON MOT BY ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.—In the statistical section of the British Association on Thursday, the Rev. Dr. Morgan read a paper on the moral and economical condition of the lower classes in Ireland, and referred particularly to the "exodus" of the people. He offered some severe strictures on the conduct of the Romish priests, when Archbishop Whately interrupted him with the good-natured remark,—"I am afraid, Doctor, you are getting out of *Exodus* into *Leviticus*!" The incident occasioned some merriment in the section.—*Witness*.

WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—An emigrant ship, the "Bhurtpore," of 1,500 tons, from Liverpool to New Orleans, with 485 persons on board, chiefly Irish, went ashore on Friday morning last, on the Long Bank, off Wexford. The vessel struck when the passengers were in their berths, at 3 a.m. Happily all but five persons, who were drowned, were rescued by pilot and other boats. The ill-fated ship has gone to pieces. The rescued emigrants, who were chiefly of the peasant class, were taken to Wexford.

POLITICAL GATHERINGS.

The meeting of the Bucks Agricultural Association took place on Thursday last at Buckingham. The chief point of interest connected with it was the absence of Mr. Disraeli. A letter was read from the right hon. gentleman, stating that it would be impossible for him to attend, as "he was so overwhelmed with business preparatory to the approaching session of Parliament, that he could not spare a moment either for health or recreation." According to the *Spectator*, the report that Mr. Disraeli was at Melrose Abbey the other day, to consult the wizard, Michael Scott, is contradicted.

Mr. Robert Lowe, the new M.P. for Kidderminster, has been starring it amongst his constituents at a banquet given to him last week, attended by nearly 400 gentlemen. Mr. Lowe resided for many years in Australia, and has much ripened experience in colonial matters. He has been claimed by the Tory press as a "Ministerialist," with what propriety the report of his address will show. After dealing with Free-trade, which, of course, was much eulogized, he passed on to the cognate topic of Ministerial bad faith. "Never before in the history of our country was a Ministry selected precisely because—and for no other reason—because they combined in holding a principle unanimously discarded by the country they were set to govern. One might defy any one, in or out of her Majesty's Government, to point out any ground on which a member of that Government was selected except that he was, above other men, a bitter and remorseless Protectionist." This was a theme not easily exhausted, and Mr. Lowe displayed a remarkable fertility in describing Ministers; characterizing them in a variety of phrases, and epitomizing them in one—"men who had surrendered the only principle they ever had, and who had taken no new one whatever in exchange." Then he turned upon the pretext of Ministers, that they were in office "to preserve the altar and the throne,"—an idea which he repelled by asking, "Who was there that wished to lay his sacrilegious hand upon the altar, or to stretch forth his traitorous arm against the throne?" and by comparing them to the Bonapartist cabal at Paris, who suppressed the assembly, imprisoned its leading members upon the pretext of a conspiracy, and crushed the liberties of France. "So here, the people of England, being cheated by these men, by the manner in which they conducted their policy for these six years, the next thing the men do is to libel them, and tell them, having got into office at Protectionists, and then flung away that principle, they now held office to overthrow a great organized conspiracy against the altar and the throne, of which in their charity they accused the vast majority of the people of England." Mr. Lowe ridiculed, with stinging sarcasm, the idea that Lord Derby could put down democracy. "It is all very well to talk about putting down democracy; but this country is not to be ruled, like France or Germany, by the sword. We are free, and we mean to have our will. And if it should be our will—which I trust it never shall be—to change our admirable monarchy, and our admirable constitution, for unbridled democracy, it is not my Lord Derby, nor my Lord Malmesbury, nor Sir Fitzroy Kelly, no, nor a thousand such men, long banded together against our commercial freedom, that would stop the onward movement of public opinion a single inch." Were these the men to assuage popular fury? Mr. Lowe criticised the Ministerial promises of good things, "looming in the future;" and described the Protectionist party as having "nothing whatever to steer by except Disraeli's head rising above the waves." After he had finished off the Ministry, Mr. Lowe turned to emigration. "A large emigration to Australia had taken place; but he did not believe it would stop here; we were in 'the beginning of the end.' It was a most serious thing for all persons employing labour, what the end of that emigration would be. The temptations it held out were so manifest, and the resources of the country so manifold, that it was difficult to anticipate the extent of that emigration. Already it had begun to raise wages; but it was not to be supposed that a little alteration would tempt those who contemplated emigration to give it up. The habit of emigration once afloat, it would probably continue until wages should be very considerably raised. He believed that on the one side we should see pauperism, as far as able-bodied persons were concerned, abolished, and labourers never knowing what it was to want the necessities or even the comforts of life; but, on the other hand, the cost of production of those articles on which our trade and commerce depended would be greatly increased, and all whose success depended on keeping down the cost of production ought to take this into serious consideration. He would not say that they could obviate it; but something they could do—they must increase the efficiency of their labour. If they had less of it, what they had of it must do more. In two ways it must do more; by associating itself with those natural powers which we had found means to subject to our will under the name of machinery, and by being directed by a quick, and lively, and instructed intelligence. We must make our labour more efficient; and to make it more efficient, we must educate it better."

Sir James Graham and the Earl of Carlisle were present at a meeting of the East Cumberland agricultural Society at Carlisle, on Saturday, but though their speaking was characterised by much grace and point, it contained nothing of political significance. The latter nobleman presided, and proposed the "Army and Navy," in silence, coupling with it "the immortal memory of the Duke of Wellington," of him who at the beginning of this week was the "chief of

the country, and who shall to all succeeding time be its pride, its model and its inspiration [loud cheers].

It was not in the battle—no tempest gave the shock—but a nation which he had made greater far than it ever was before—seemed bathed in the summer sunshine of peace and prosperity, and Sovereign and people alike, who had grown familiar with his mellowing greatness, without losing anything of the veneration which attached to it, will have marked the close of his long, bright, and glorious day with undisturbed regret and unalloyed affection [loud cheers]. Sir James Graham was eloquent on the same theme:—"Among all my recollections I am bound to say that I deem it one of the highest honours of my public life to have associated in council with that noble individual [much applause]. That eye whose glance 'kept the world in awe, has lost its lustre."

Take him for all in all,
We ne'er shall look upon his like again.

[Cheers]. I am satisfied that, although the gratitude of the country has lasted during the life of this eminent individual, it is not this passing generation only which will mark its gratitude to him. My noble friend dwelt with much truth on the extraordinary ability displayed by the daily press, and its unanimity—its honourable unanimity—in commenting on the character and excellence of the great man. He does indeed owe much to the press, but it is not to the passing eulogiums of the daily press he must look for the maintenance of his future fame. The Duke of Wellington has fortunately left through the medium of the press, an undying memorial of the manner in which he exercised his great powers, and of the honourable mode in which he rose to fame. In those despatches, written in the most confidential intercourse with all persons with whom it was his duty to communicate, from the humblest officer to the greatest sovereign, it will be a noble study to trace how he achieved his great success. It will there be found that it was by devotion to his country—by never-ceasing patriotism—by self-denial with reference to all passing views of personal interest and exaltation. Love of duty and love of country were the loadstones by which he guided his course, and my noble friend has truly said that he has left to the military profession a great example, and to all who take part in public affairs a lesson not less striking and worthy of imitation [cheers]. Patriotism and love of duty paramount to every consideration made Wellington what he was. That example at a distance, in my humble sphere, it shall be my duty and desire to follow" [loud cheers].

Both noblemen also discoursed, at considerable length, on agricultural improvement, the employment of capital, and the energy of the tenant-farmers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Your editorial and cited commendation of the Public Health Act, as in operation at Tottenham, leads me to ask space to submit some objections, to which it is to be regretted a measure embracing such efficient sanitary action should be exposed. It is objectionable that the "general superintendence" of this act is vested in a Central Board; which puts it in force, and has power to place its veto on many important proceedings of the local board—that a petition for the adoption of the act rests with one-tenth only of the ratepayers—that a property qualification of £1,000, or a £30 rating, may be required of candidates for the local board—that the voting for its members is on a scale running up to twelve votes by one person, he being both owner and occupier—that the local board is elected triennially, one-third retiring annually—that it has power to make all rates prospectively or retrospectively, without a vestry of the rate-payers—that all rates are made upon the occupier, who may be called upon to pay large amounts for permanent improvements, the principal of which should fall on the landlord, and the interest only on the tenant.

While there is just now such urgent need of precaution against the "pestilence which walketh in darkness," it is unwise on the part of the Legislature to give the choice of two undesirable alternatives:—that of being comparatively unprepared, or a measure which, to say the least, is not based on thorough, and, therefore, wholesome self-government—sufficient amenability to the rate-payer, and justice to occupier as well as owner.

Dorking is, at the present time, an illustration of the necessity of an equitable measure of sanitary reform, suited for small as well as large towns—its inhabitants demur to adopt an act objectionable in principle, unfair in details, and which in operation may prove enormously expensive; surely something should be done early in the ensuing session to meet general sanitary requirements on a basis both just and effectual.

Yours very faithfully,

Dorking, Sept. 20, 1852.

C. R.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY STARVATION.—Two maiden ladies, who had "seen better days," went to lodge in the neighbourhood of the Edgeware-road about a month ago. Lately they locked themselves in, and so aroused the suspicions of the landlady. By a device she obtained admission, and found them starving. She offered food; they refused it; and on her departure they again locked the door. But moans were heard; the door was forced, and the authorities interfered just in time to save them from death by starvation. They were taken to the Marylebone Infirmary, cared for, and are recovering. It appears they had come to London to seek a livelihood by the needle; and, failing in that, had resolved rather to die than "bring disgrace on their family by applying for relief."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN and her family have been visiting many nooks in the neighbourhood of Balmoral with uncouth Gaelic names with which we do not wish to afflict our readers. We read also of the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert driving out to visit the Masters Farquharson. The express, conveying the intelligence of the death of the Duke of Wellington, reached the Queen on one of the above-mentioned expeditions. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were deeply grieved at the receipt of the mournful intelligence, and immediately returned home. Orders were forthwith given for countermanding all invitations to the Castle.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL is to be presented with the freedom of Stirling next Monday. It is also stated that he is to be present at a dinner to Lord Panmure in Perth this week, when he is to be presented with the freedom of "the fair city." He has also been ascending Benledi on a Shetland pony to the great delight of the local chroniclers.

According to the *Standard*, Parliament will meet on the 11th of November.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM BERRSFORD, the Secretary at War, according to precedent, performs the functions appertaining to the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces until a successor to the Duke of Wellington shall be appointed.—*Ministerial Paper*.

MR. WELBY PUGIN, the eminent mediæval architect, died on Tuesday, in last week, at Ramsgate.

REPRESENTATION OF BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—Mr. J. A. Hardecastle, late M.P. for Colchester, has accepted an invitation as a candidate for this borough in the Liberal interest. Mr. Hardecastle, on Thursday morning, commenced an active canvass, accompanied by the leading members of the Whig party, and was well received by the Liberal electors. From the well-known Liberal principles of the hon. gentleman, and his not being a stranger to the town (he having been educated at King Edward's Grammar School), it is expected that the coming contest will be very close, the last election having been—in spite of all the influence used by Mr. Stuart's friends—lost by only nine votes. Mr. J. H. P. Oakes (son of a banker in the town) is the Derbyite candidate.

REPRESENTATION OF PETERBOROUGH.—Mr. G. H. Whalley addressed the electors of this borough at a crowded meeting on Thursday last. In reply to questions, Mr. Whalley said that he was in favour of the entire abolition of church-rates, and without compensation. The churches should be repaid out of the tithes. Other questions were asked, as the following will show:—

Mr. Head: I would ask you, do you conceive it advisable to give a grant to Maynooth?—Mr. Whalley: In my opinion, all such appropriations of the public money are utterly wrong [cheers]. Such grants are ridiculous as well as unjustifiable. I would vote certainly for taking it away, although, in my opinion, that is but a meagre way of staying the Romanist oppression. The way to meet that properly is to reconstitute the church militant, to organize the Church against Roman invasion, as the militia is organized against other foreign invasions.—Mr. Head: How far are you prepared to extend the suffrage?—Mr. Whalley: Without the ballot, to extend the suffrage would only be an extension of evils. As I hope to see fixed property alone taxed, household suffrage is the extent to which I should propose to go.—Mr. Head: Would you vote for Mr. Miall's motion for the separation of Church and State?—Mr. Whalley: I am not prepared to vote for any such question. It is one that is not before the country. I trust the Church will be so organized as to be as offensive against vice and immorality as defensive against Romanism [applause].

A resolution in favour of Mr. Whalley was carried with unanimity and enthusiasm, and he promised to become a candidate if his inquiries and canvass sustained the decision of that meeting.

REMOVED INDIAN APPOINTMENT.—The *Madras United Service Journal* mentions a report that Lord Stanley—eldest son of the Premier, and just 26 years of age—is likely to succeed Sir Henry Pottinger as Governor of Madras, adding that the young gentleman has made good use of his travels, and collected a vast fund of information while he was in this country. The *Calcutta Englishman* thinks such an appointment would be "one of the grossest jobs ever perpetrated by the most corrupt of our political parties."

LORD MALMESBURY, it is said, is "reprieved," and, for the present, Lord Stratford will not take the Foreign Office. He is, however, still in England. The story goes, says the *Daily News*, "that to the premature disclosure of Ministerial intentions, the unhappy culprit owes his unlooked-for respite. He has time, therefore, for making mischief by seeming extrajudicial absurdities in the quiet island of Jersey, and opportunity for meddling in the affairs of Belgium, where an anti-Jesuit Minister has just retired from office."

EMBROCATION SWALLOWED BY MISTAKE.—Mr. Marquard, a superintendent of the K division of police, recently invalidated, has been killed by a mistake—he swallowed a glass of embrocation instead of the proper medicine.

THE FLEET-DITCH AGAIN.—Part of that river of abominations, the Fleet-ditch, yet remains uncovered in the region of Saffron-hill, though only recently exposed to public view by the demolition of houses that hitherto masked it. The authorities have put a piling round it. On Saturday week, a little boy climbed over the fence; a girl clutched at his clothes, and both fell into the stream—a very rapid one here. The girl was rescued alive, but the little boy was swept away.

THE MILITIA.

The results of the efforts to obtain recruits is still but partially successful. At Birmingham 500 volunteers for Warwickshire had been already accepted, while numbers were still offering themselves. In Buckinghamshire volunteers had come forward pretty freely. In Leeds there seems some doubt, and the officials are very backward in giving the information as to the number who have come forward. There can be no doubt (says a Leeds correspondent) but the placards of the Peace Society have had something to do with the backwardness of the industrious classes in this matter; but apart from that, our great industrial community are, as a whole, strongly imbued with Peace principles, and would rather follow their industrial occupations than be called out to play at soldiers. In Hull the "force" consists of one volunteer. Nineteen have offered themselves in Kettering. At Exeter men have freely offered. In Gloucestershire there is great backwardness. At Upton, four or five men offered themselves, but only one of them was found eligible. The city of Gloucester has produced none as yet. From Wales the report is not encouraging. In Carmarthenshire no great difficulty is expected in procuring a sufficient number of volunteers. In Flintshire, however, great disinclination has been manifested against volunteering. No fewer than 670 men are required for the county of Glamorgan, for the raising of which number the ballot will be necessary, as the iron trade, and its adjunct, the coal trade, are in full activity, and labour is not over-abundant.

A correspondent at Framlingham, Suffolk, writes:—"The anti-Militia movement has been energetically agitated in this district, but not without exciting the ire of those in high places. In fact, one reverend magistrate wrote to the Home Secretary, enclosing a local placard, headed by the united hand and two Scripture quotations, and containing an appeal to the young men, with an announcement of a meeting. On Monday evening, September 13, a numerous assemblage congregated in the Corn Exchange, and Mr. Lerner occupied the chair. Mr. Lerner defended the object and spirit of the placard, and introduced to the meeting the Rev. S. A. Browning, Mr. John Mann, and Mr. William Dorling, who spoke to a resolution, pledging the meeting not to volunteer, or to assist in spreading a war spirit, but in every right and lawful way to oppose it; which was unanimously passed. Many hundreds of placards from the Peace Society have been in circulation, and the friends have the satisfaction of hearing that the deputy-lieutenants affixed their stamp to but one 'machine for murder,' on Wednesday last."

A similar meeting was held at Bridgwater yesterday week, Mr. F. Thompson in the chair. The attendance was numerous; many young men, eligible, according to the act, to serve in that force, being present. Mr. Thompson, at some length, explained the provision of the New Militia Bill, and the expense of maintaining our military forces, and concluded by saying that he hoped that the labourers residing in the neighbouring villages would be induced, by printed statements being circulated amongst them, not to join the militia. Mr. Collins moved the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Militia Bill is uncalled for, mischievous, and impolitic, and this meeting resolves to use all moral efforts to thwart its operation," which was adopted.

EARLY FRUITS OF THE MILITIA SYSTEM.—The *Preston Guardian* says, already the demoralizing effects of the militia system begin to appear—immorality and drunkenness are increased, and disorder and confusion introduced into our mills and workshops. Several instances have come privately under our notice, and some also have transpired at the Town Hall. Men absent themselves from their employ, and, when discovered, are found to have enlisted, and to have been living upon the bounty at the public-house, to the loss of their masters and the ruin of their families.

FATAL CARELESSNESS OF PARENTS.—During the return to town of a Great Western excursion train, on Sunday week, a few minutes after the train had left Reading, an alarm was raised among the passengers, which lasted for a considerable time, when the attention of the engine-driver was at last attracted to the loud shrieks of the females. The train was stopped near Maidenhead, and when the guards alighted it was ascertained that a child had fallen out of one of the carriage windows on to the line, and must have been left several miles behind the train. Search was immediately made for the missing child. The night was somewhat cloudy and dark, but after the officer and relatives had searched about for nearly two hours, the unfortunate child was discovered fearfully injured and insensible, but life was still existing. It was carried to the nearest station, and received every attention from the medical gentleman called in, but no hopes are entertained of its recovery. The parents were sober, and stated their opinion that the child must have climbed up the door while they were looking in the opposite direction, and by some means must have fallen out on to the railway.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM has given his Netherby tenantry permission to kill hares and rabbits, between sunrise and sunset; providing neither guns nor snares are used. He hopes this will prevent poaching, and will cause the tenants to preserve the "winged game."

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The *Constitutionnel* had an article last week, which has afforded a handle for our panic-mongers. Having given a description of the new war steamer "Napoleon," it proceeds to discuss the invasion of England:—

Is it true that the progress thus made menaces the maritime preponderance of England? May we say with truth that the steamer "Napoleon" is the first arch of the bridge which is to put us on an equal footing with England, and to make of Great Britain a Continental power? Great question! one of the most important which merits our attention, for if it is resolved affirmatively, it is the restoration of the equilibrium of the powers which England has broken for her profit.

The writer then, taking it for granted that a vessel like the "Napoleon," carrying ninety guns, with her engines below the water, and worked by the screw, fulfils the conditions of security hitherto supposed to belong to a ship of war, argues, against the prejudices of the older members of the service, that she may enter squadrons as a line-of-battle ship. It then proceeds:—

Invasion! may the misfortunes implied in the word be spared the English people, despite the iniquities of their policy and the oppression so long exercised by their marine on Europe. May we never be obliged to pass this flying bridge, which steam has thrown between that nation and ourselves, except for the purpose of giving a hand to the English, and expressing mutual satisfaction at the greater moderation and equity of their relations with other powers. But if ever the plague of war should break out between us, London would have cause to tremble. It is not fortifications on the coast nor the surveillance of a fleet easily deceived, that could prevent swift vessels, like the "Napoleon," from throwing each 1,600 men on any point of the coast at low water. The struggle would then be conveyed to the land, where, thank God, we would combat with advantage.

The writer, having sketched a fancy programme as to the restoration to their proper owners of Gibraltar, Malta, Heligoland, the Cape of Good Hope, Isle of France, Aden, the Ionian Islands, &c., the object of the whole being to consolidate peace, thus concludes:—

The Minister of Marine, who displays the most fruitful activity in all branches of the service, has resolved upon being present at the launching of the new screw-steamer the "Austerlitz," at Cherbourg. This vessel will take rank amongst vessels of moderate speed, like the *Charlemagne*. As to the "Napoleon," she is without a rival even in England. She is alone of her kind, and shows our builders the way to put ourselves on equality with Great Britain.

This is the second article of a war complexion which has within a few days appeared in the French Government journals. The other day the *Pays* uttered a sort of half prophecy that France would be called on one of these days to assist the "Anti-Anglican party" in the parliamentary-governed countries of Piedmont and Belgium, and in Protestant Prussia.

Great alarm is now prevalent at Ancona, in consequence of a prediction that a volcano is about to burst forth at the Montagnolo, an eminence about three miles from the city.

The *Monitore dei Comuni* says that the Austrians are fortifying Venice and Mantua with the utmost energy. At Mantua they carry on the works mysteriously, and even at night.

Letters from Brussels state that the resignation of M. Frère-Orban, anti-Jesuit member of the Government, has been accepted, and M. Liedts has been charged provisionally with the Ministry of the Finance. The Chambers are convoked for the 27th instant.

Letters from Berlin and Vienna state that Hanover had come forward to mediate in the constant differences between Austria and Prussia. Little was expected to come of the offer.

Accounts from Posen of the 15th inst., respecting the cholera, are still highly unfavourable. In the town of Posen there were, on the 11th, fifty-two new cases and twenty-two deaths. On the next day there were sixty-nine attacks and thirty-two deaths; on the 14th there were forty-eight new cases and seventeen deaths. From the rural districts of Posen the accounts are very various, but where cholera is absent fever is very prevalent. In Marienburg the epidemic is still severe. In Dirschau the population has been decimated. At Gothenburg, in Sweden, the Government reported three cases of sporadic cholera on the 9th. No case of cholera has, as yet, been officially reported at Berlin.

Intelligence from New York to the 8th inst., has been received, but is not of much importance. Madame Sontag had arrived in New York, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. Miss Laura Addison, the English actress, had died suddenly on board the steamboat "Oregon," on her passage from Albany to New York. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from congestion of brain." Another terrific steamboat accident had taken place on the Hudson river, by the explosion of the steam-pipe of the "Reindeer" steamer, on the 4th instant, by which thirty persons were killed, and sixteen others severely injured.

Telegraphic accounts have been received from Havana to the 3rd instant, which state that Americans have been prohibited from landing at Cuba, and that the police had made further arrests of some of the parties connected with the *Voice of the People*. Upwards of 400 persons were in prison. A most terrible earthquake took place at Santiago de Cuba on the 20th ult. A large number of buildings were totally demolished, and the streets were blocked up with the ruins.

The intelligence from California seems chiefly to relate to duelling. At San Francisco a duel had occurred, and the parties not having sufficiently injured each other, were to meet again. The proceedings were witnessed by a large concourse of people. The editor of the *Alta California* had been killed in a duel with a member of the Senate. Affairs of honour, attended in some cases with fatal consequences, had also occurred in the mountains. Throughout the diggings Chinese villages were springing up. Pekin, Canton, and Hong Kong were among the names given to these Celestial settlements, some of which contained upwards of 1,600 souls. The immigration of Chinese into California was enormous. It was estimated, that in the month of August the number of Chinese resident in California was 27,068, and it was expected, before the expiration, to increase to 50,000. The mortality on board vessels arriving at the Californian ports was truly frightful. The journals do not contain any mining intelligence. There were some rumours of an intended movement to make Lower California an independent state.

Advices from Oregon mention that a pitched battle had taken place near Table Rock, between a large party of whites and Indians, at the conclusion of which a treaty of peace was made. The miners on the Klamath, Salmon, and Rogue rivers were doing well, and several rich discoveries had been made.

The Halifax (Canadian) papers are incredulous with regard to the announcement that the fishery question is settled, as they do not believe the English Government would bargain away their rights for a privilege to fish in American waters, which they say is of no value to them.

THE GOLD COLONIES AND THE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

The accounts received from Melbourne to the end of May are very favourable. From Mount Alexander, Ballarat, and other diggings, the news was cheering in the extreme. Fresh discoveries are daily being made. Among the latest are diggings at the Anaki Hills, about twenty-one miles from Geelong. On May 24th, the escort from Mount Alexander brought into Melbourne no less than thirty-one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight ounces of gold, the result of a week's diggings. This exceeds by some 8,000 ounces any weekly quantity received yet. A railway from Mount Alexander to Melbourne was about to be constructed. Immigration proceeded at a most astounding ratio. Hundreds were arriving daily by vessels from the sister colonies—California, and elsewhere—every ship being literally crowded with passengers eager to labour at the diggings. The total quantity of gold exported from Port Philip or Victoria, up to the 22nd of May, was 32 tons 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 19 lbs. 8 oz.; value, at 60s. per ounce, £2,323,908.

The Legislative Council of Victoria has reiterated the desire of the colonists that convict importation shall cease. The petition agreed to at a monster meeting held at Melbourne on April the 2nd, was couched in the most determined language, going so far as to declare that should the Imperial Government persist in forcing convicts on the new colony through Van Diemen's Land, it must inevitably drive them to seek refuge from such heartless tyranny and oppression in national independence.

The advices from Sydney are to July 1st. The price of gold had risen to 65s. at Sydney, and it had also advanced at Port Philip. From the mines at the latter place the accounts must have been very favourable, as the disposition of the Sydney population to emigrate thither is stated to have increased. Nevertheless the results at the New South Wales mines do not appear to have been unsatisfactory. On the Peel river, and at the Hanging-rock, the yield is stated to have been large. Severe floods had been experienced in many districts, and communication had been interrupted. The anti-convict movement appears still to be carried on with energy, another large public meeting on the subject having just been held at Sydney.

Accounts received from Van Diemen's Land to the end of May notice the unabated feeling of the free colonists against the continuance of the transportation system. It is noticed in the *Launceston Chronicle* that the quantity of land in preparation this year for cultivation is considerably less than that of former years. The gold fields have attracted so many of the labouring classes from their ordinary occupations that the farmers have, in numerous instances, followed their uncertain and hazardous track. In the interior desertions are daily taking place.

Perth and Fremantle journals to the 18th June contain numerous notices of depredations committed by the exiles; every issue of the local journals contains instances of robbery, with and without violence, assaults, and drunkenness, very significant of the moral tone these tickets-of-leave have given to the colony. Many of the convicts have escaped, and the Government had offered a reward of £5 for each apprehension—a sum far too small to induce settlers to risk their lives—so that Western Australia promises to have a set of bushrangers more formidable than those whose depredations caused so much terror and real mischief in the sister colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

The Female Emigration Society continues its beneficent labours. On Thursday, the twenty-seventh contingent, of forty female emigrants, embarked in the "Carnatic," bound for Sydney. They were attended from Hungerford Pier to the ship at Gravesend by the benevolent persons who form the active portion of the society—the Honourable Arthur Kinnaird, the Honourable William Cowper, and Mrs. Cowper, and others. Mr. Kinnaird and two

clergymen addressed the emigrants, in the presence of Captain Lean and Dr. Sparke, the emigration-officers; and a luncheon, over which Mr. Greens, the shipowner, presided, was enjoyed with the more zest that the party had been favoured with a beautiful day.

At length the "pauper emigrants" of St. Martin's in the Fields are on their way to South Australia. The Guardians completed, on Friday, the task they began some months ago. The steamer "Topaz," chartered for the purpose, started from the Adelphi Pier early in the morning; and a parting dinner of roast beef and porter was partaken of on the way. Mr. Cobbett was at the head of the table, and of course spokesman for the Guardians; of course Mr. A. F. Ridgway, the prime mover, was present and active; and on the part of the emigrants, a young man named Adam Yonge responded. When the party were embarked on board the "Calcutta," at Blackwall, other addresses were delivered to them; and as the steamer cast off, three hearty cheers were given.

Mrs. Chisholm has been at Dublin and Cork, holding class emigration meetings. On Saturday evening, Mrs. Chisholm delivered an address in the Lecture Hall of the Dublin Mechanics' Institute, which was crowded in every part. Mrs. Chisholm was accompanied by Mr. Leslie Foster, a member of the council of Port Philip, and by several ladies and gentlemen.

A public meeting was held at the Town Hall, in Southampton, on Monday week, on the subject of emigration. The meeting was numerously attended; the Mayor of the town, Richard Andrews, Esq., in the chair.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS TO THE EMPIRE.

President Bonaparte commenced his Southern tour on Tuesday in last week. He drove to the terminus of the Orleans Railway under an escort of cavalry, and accompanied by Jerome Bonaparte and General St. Arnaud. At the station he was received by General Magnan, the Parisian authorities, and all the Ministers, except Magne and Ducois. The people—or rather the officials, for, according to the accounts, the crowd seemed composed of employés—cried "Vive Napoléon!" and "Vive l'Empereur!"

As the authorities have the press well in hand, no accounts have reached us except through them; but as far as we can gather from the narratives of the journey, the effects have been obviously prepared. Throughout the earlier part of the day, demonstrations were not permitted; and it was not until the President reached Vierzon that the stations were ornamented, or the spectators numerous. But beyond Vierzon, great pains had been taken to bring up the peasants, by placing conveyances at their disposal, free of cost; and accordingly they showed in good numbers. In return for the courtesy of a ride, they gave the courtesy of a "Vive Napoléon!" while the more adventurous and exalted spirits echoed the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" raised by semi-official persons. At Vierzon, the Duke de Mortemart and the Prefect of the Cher were received in the Presidential carriage; and the train dashed on amid got-up demonstrations of tricolours, evergreens, and bonfires, to Bourges.

President Bonaparte was greeted on his arrival by a discharge of cannon and a ringing of the great bell of St. Etienne. The station was lighted up, and decked with flowers and evergreens. Bands were playing, and a small army of officers ranged on the platform. He was received by the Prefect and the Mayor, and conducted to his horse. From the station, surrounded by Ministers, Generals, Prefects, and Municipals, he rode through streets lined with soldiers, and highly decorated, towards the cathedral. At intervals were tricolours, the initials "L. N." surrounded by an "imperial crown;" and on the Hôtel Dieu, the principal house of the Sisters of Charity, was the inscription, "To Louis Napoleon, the saviour of families, the protector of religion." At the cathedral he was received by the clergy and their chief, with holy water and incense. As all formal addresses were prohibited, the Archbishop spoke briefly as follows:—

Prince, we wish to lay at the feet of your Imperial Highness the sentiments with which we are penetrated towards you. Silence is imposed on us; but read in our hearts, Prince, and you will there see a devotedness and a gratitude which can only be equalled by our profound respect.

President Bonaparte replied in the same brief enigmatical style:—

Monsieur le Cardinal, I am profoundly touched by the sentiments you express to me. They are a good augury for me at the commencement of the journey I have undertaken. The wishes which are made for me by a prelate so distinguished, and a clergy so excellent for their virtues, will have a fortunate effect.

Then there was a procession to the altar, a chanting of the "Domine salvum fac Napoleonem," and other rites. This performance being over, President Bonaparte walked to the palace of the Cardinal; and as he entered, casting his eyes upward, he might have seen over the main gateway the significant sign of the letters "L. N.," surmounted by an "imperial crown;" while his ears were saluted with the congenial cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" The President gave a dinner to the Cardinal Archbishop in his own palace, and every official of any rank was invited. Next day he reviewed the National Guards, and then started forward. When Louis Napoleon left Bourges, the voracious chronicler declares, that "simple peasants" were heard to exclaim—"Yes, he is not only the elect of the French people, he is the elect of God!"

The Imperialist movement thus begun at Bourges was continued at Nevers; where the "peasants" shouted loudly, "Vive l'Empereur!"—at least, so say

the telegraphic despatches of the prefects. When President Bonaparte was at Nevers, an address was read to him by M. Charles Dupin, which had been agreed to by the Conseil-Général of the Nièvre, in favour of the stability of the Government; and he added, that the people had that day given this resolution an unmistakeable sanction [in crying "Vive l'Empereur"]. To this solemn farce the cunning adventurer contributed his share by a speech in reply, closing with these words, as reported by the *Moniteur* :—

When it is the general interest that is in question, I always endeavour to anticipate public opinion; but when it is an interest which appears to me to be personal, then I follow public opinion.

But it is remarked, that at Nevers the ovation came from the so-called peasants, and that there was a studious absence of all Imperialist devices in the decoration of the town. These peasants are said to have marched into Nevers carrying banners, inscribed some with "Vive Napoleon II.," some with "Vive Napoleon III.," all with Imperial sentiments.

On Friday, the Prince was at Moulis, and visited the public establishments. He was received at the Hospital of St. Joseph by the Superioress of the Sisters of Charity, who conducted him through its different halls. The Prince remarked the absence of a chapel, and promised the Superioress that a sum of 5,000*fr.* would be placed at her disposal to restore to its original destination the former chapel, which was converted in 1793 into a sick ward. Before retiring, the Prince gave a sum of 2,000*fr.* for the poor of the town, "to that pious woman," who thanked him on her knees. Here some pardons were granted. The whole department of Allier, says the official journal, "long agitated and divided by factions, joined this time in this sole cry—'Vive l'Empereur!'" At Roanne "the entire clergy came to offer him their homage." At Etienne there were the same cries, including one, "The saviour of France." "The most enthusiastic transports exploded on his passage." A great number of operations awaited the Chief of the State a quarter of a league from the town, where they had erected in his honour a triumphal arch, made of blocks of coal.

Lyons was the next scene of the melodramatic display. Here the President is said to have experienced a reception still more enthusiastic than that he had met in any other town he had visited. "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Napoléon III.!" were the only cries uttered by the population and troops on his entry on Sunday.

Five battalions of infantry and two squadrons of hussars have been ordered to Marseilles for the passage of Louis Napoleon.

The *Moniteur* publishes fifty addresses, voted by as many municipal councils of the department of the Nièvre, which were presented to the President on his passage through Nevers. They all demand the re-establishment of the Empire in the person of Louis Napoleon and his descendants.

THE BURMESE WAR.

The overland mail, with advices from Madras to August 16, brings but little news. Nothing has been done in the Burmese war since the last mail. In certain orders issued by General Godwin, it is stated that "there is not the least prospect" of annexation.

The Governor-General had been to Rangoon, and returned to the seat of government on the 6th of August. He was entertained with private theatricals. "Who," says one of the correspondents of the papers, "would have supposed, a few months ago, that in the month of July, 1852, a body of British officers would be performing on the boards of a theatre in Rangoon, and that, among the spectators, would be the Governor-General of India? Three months hence, probably, theatricals will be got up in Prome—aye, and at Ava, too, perhaps, in the King's palace."

Whilst the main body of our troops were thus inactive, a small force was detached on board "a little fleet" to sail up the river to reconnoitre Prome. This was done, it seems, at the earnest recommendation of the Commodore, and somewhat against the views of those by whom the war is directed. The vessels set off under command of Captain Tarleton. The river Irrawaddy has two channels above Rangoon, in one of which—the main stream—it appears there is always water sufficient for vessels of considerable draught, whilst the other is full of shoals, and is usually dangerous. When Captain Tarleton was on his way, he learned from some friendly natives that, on the main river, there were heavy batteries and other warlike preparations to oppose his advance. With a sailor's promptitude he took measures accordingly. The rains had swelled both streams to such a degree that the river was eighteen feet above its usual level, and the ordinarily shallow branch thus becoming navigable, he took that course, and without the loss of a single man passed the works which were intended to prevent his progress. In nine days he had made his way to Prome—the key to the navigation of the stream. The Burmese at that place were clearly unprepared for the arrival of the hostile force—their stockades were but feebly manned, and the place was taken by the English with the loss of one seaman killed and three officers wounded. The spoils of this easy victory were twenty-eight guns, including some mortars—all brought away in the boats, after a stay in Prome of twenty-four hours. So different is the climate up there (says a correspondent of one of the papers), that actually dust was blowing about, which shows how little rain had fallen lately. Captain Tarleton (says the correspondent) deeply regretted he had not a regiment with him, and that his instructions did not admit of

going higher up, for, from what was there learnt, it seems that between Prome and Ava there would have been nothing found to prevent the latter place being attained.

A little further on, we find it stated by the same intelligent authority :—"The river is said to have risen 18 feet, since the commencement of the rains, and all the naval authorities declare there is enough water to float any steamer here, not only to Prome, but to Ava, if need be. Why not, then, take advantage of the season? All the natives on the banks of the river told our people in the steamers, that between Prome and Ava there was not a Burmese army of any description to stop us."

"Tranquillity" is announced on the Peshawur frontier, where Brigadier-General Roberts has succeeded Sir Colin Campbell.

According to the *Friend of China*, the troops of the reigning dynasty had suffered another defeat. The Commissioner Seu had failed to form a junction with Shair Saishangha at Kwei-lui-foo. "The rebels of Lo-king-shan, belonging to Kaou-chow, had encamped on the top of a high mountain, by a dangerous pass. On the 19th of June, Seu resolved on dislodging them; and leading a body of four thousand men, proceeded directly to the rear of the mountain where the rebels were. But, anticipating this movement, the insurgents had undermined the ground, dug pits, and thrown up various obstacles. The mines being sprung, fire, arrows, and stones, were hurled down on the unfortunate army, and fully the half of the whole body were killed or seriously wounded."

LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE.

On Sunday morning, soon after midnight, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Hogg, a large contractor for furnishing ship-stores, in Rotherhithe-street, in whose house were collected a large assortment of guns and other firearms, ironmongery of nearly every description, besides a number of packages and crates of goods for emigrants who were about proceeding to Australia.

The alarm was given by some women screaming. They were heard by the man in charge of the brigade floating-engine off Cherry-garden, who beat the metal gong belonging to the float. The constable, who was on the beat in less than two minutes after the alarm was given, hastened to the building, when on gaining the front door he heard distinctly some women screaming most piteously. The officer thought that if he forced the door he should be enabled to liberate them, and when he was knocking the door away a woman leaped from the first floor to the pavement, with her face and hands terribly burnt. She was at once picked up and removed to a place of safety. This was Susan Hogg, a niece of the proprietor of the premises, who afterwards stated that on being alarmed she went down stairs as far as the shop, but the door not having been opened, she was returning, when the flames met her and she was compelled to run to an adjoining apartment. Even there the fire rushed in and fairly encompassed her, so that she was forced to fight her way through the flames, by which she received the burns about the face and hands. She could not form any idea as to the cause of the outbreak. It was then suggested to Mr. Hogg that he should remain where he then was until something could be obtained for him to leap upon. A counterpane having been procured, the unfortunate man jumped out and alighted upon it, but his weight was so great as to split it in two, when he fell with a fearful crash, breaking his legs and injuring his backbone, besides causing other serious injuries, so that he was obliged to be removed to Guy's Hospital. As soon as the policeman succeeded in opening the front door, he called loudly to know whether any one was in the shop, but receiving no answer, and having seen Mr. Hogg and his niece jump out of the window, he concluded that the residents had all left the building.

The moment after the door was burst open the fire, owing to the draught thereby given, shot up the stairs with more than usual rapidity, so that in the brief space of ten or fifteen minutes the building presented one tremendous sheet of flame, which for upwards of an hour illuminated the metropolis. The land engines were speedily on the spot; but, in spite of the most strenuous exertions of the firemen, they were unable to get the mastery over the fearful element, until Mr. Hogg's premises were reduced to ruins, and several other premises damaged. As soon as the ruins became cool, and daylight set in, the firemen made an examination of the premises, for the purpose of seeing whether any persons were therein, as no tidings could be gleaned of the servant girl, a young woman named Jane Brown, and of Rosina Riches, a young person related to Mr. Hogg. In the midst of the ruins both bodies were discovered burnt almost to cinders. The remains were carefully collected together and removed to the deadhouse to await a coroner's inquest.

Respecting the cause of the melancholy disaster, nothing that can be depended upon could be learned. The servant girl who has perished went down stairs with a lighted candle after the shop was closed on Saturday night, for the purpose of turning the gas off at the metre, and it is not improbable that in so doing she might have dropped a spark into some of the crates or packages in that part of the building. Mr. Hogg says, that is the only conclusion he can come to as to the origin of the disaster. One fortunate circumstance connected with this melancholy event is, that Mrs. Hogg and her four children left town last Tuesday, and had not returned when the outbreak took place.

A DARING ATTACK.—Mr. Inspector Barry was on Sunday morning proceeding towards Rotherhithe for the purpose of rendering assistance at the fire. On getting to the corner of Martin-street he espied a suspicious-looking character carrying something weighty and bulky in his arms. He immediately stopped the man and demanded to know what he had with him. The man did not then offer the least resistance, but merely replied, "All right, governor," and was apparently in the act of assisting the inspector to untie the bundle, when some of the fellow's companions came silently behind the officer and inflicted a tremendous blow on his head, which took effect, and he fell down, the blood gushing from the wound down his back. The men of course escaped; the wound was afterwards dressed by the surgeon, but does not appear to be dangerous.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH.—The European Telegraph Company and the South-eastern Railway not having been able to come to terms for erecting additional wires from London to Dover, the Telegraph Company have resolved to effect a communication along the old high-road to Dover. The wires, covered with gutta percha, are laid in a trough, which is buried in a trench: the work is completed from London to Chatham, and a mile and a half of additional wires are laid down each day.

NEW CONVICT SETTLEMENT.—Her Majesty's Government have resolved to make Freemantle, in Western Australia, a convict settlement, and the first batch, consisting of 250, will be despatched early in the ensuing month of October. They will consist chiefly of persons who have served three years' probation in the Dartmoor and Pentonville convict prisons, and whose conduct there has entitled them to favourable consideration. Each convict will, on landing, receive a ticket of leave, strictly confiding him to the colony of Western Australia. A company of enrolled Chelsea pensioners go out as a convict guard; their wives and children go with them, and they will be located in the country as military colonists.

JEWS' RESTORATION TO PALESTINE.—A meeting on the subject of restoring Palestine to the Jews, took place on Wednesday evening last, at the Mechanics' Institute, Gould-square. The utmost good will, zeal, and unanimous attachment to the cause prevailed. A resolution was unanimously adopted, declaratory of the importance of the subject; and, after some discussion, the meeting was adjourned, preparatory to convening an early public meeting of the friends to the cause, to adopt the most expedient means for the accomplishment of this holy cause. A liberal subscription was entered into.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

COTTON FROM THE GOLD COAST OF AFRICA.—Mr. Thomas Boothman, Secretary to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, has received a specimen of cotton grown on the plantation of a gentleman at Winnebaah, on the gold coast of Africa. A memorandum which accompanied the parcel states that the gentleman had 30,000 cotton plants in bearing at the time this specimen was forwarded, and that he and his brother were clearing 300 additional acres of land to extend their cotton plantations. It is a good, useful description of cotton, of a moderate length of staple, and has been valued by Mr. Thos. Bazley, President of the Chamber of Commerce, at 7*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb.

A BROKEN HEART.—Dr. J. L. Mitchell, of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in lecturing to his pupils upon the diseases of the heart, narrated an anecdote to prove that the expression "broken heart" was not merely figurative. On one occasion, in the early period of his life, he accompanied as surgeon a packet that sailed from Liverpool to one of the American ports. The captain frequently conversed with him respecting a lady who had promised to become his bride on his return from that voyage. Upon this subject he evinced great warmth of feeling, and showed Dr. Mitchell some costly jewels, ornaments, &c., which he intended to present as bridal presents. On reaching his destination he was abruptly informed that the lady had married some one else. Instantly the captain was observed to clap his hand to his breast, and fall heavily to the ground. He was taken up and conveyed to his cabin on board the vessel. Dr. Mitchell was immediately summoned, but before he reached the poor captain he was dead. A post mortem examination revealed the cause of his unfortunate disease. His heart was found literally torn in twain! The tremendous propulsion of blood, consequent upon such a violent nervous shock, forced the powerful muscle tissues asunder, and life was at an end. The heart was broken.

WARNING TO OVER-WORKED STUDENTS.—The immediate cause of Mr. G. R. Porter's death was a gnat's sting on his knee, which produced mortification. His sedentary habits had led to a bad state of blood, so that he was ripe for death from apparently so small a casualty as the sting of a gnat.—*Athenaeum*.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—Some time since, the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company sent Mr. Owen Jones and Mr. Digby Wyatt with a roving commission to the continent for the purpose of acquiring casts of what is great and rare in art. Information from these gentlemen had been received to the 9th instant; when they had reached Rome, after visiting Paris and Naples. They had obtained permission to take casts of several of the finest works in those capitals; including the great Nimrod from Egypt, colossal statues by Jean Goujon, casts of the Ghiberti Gates, figures by Michael Angelo from the Medici chapel at Florence, cinquecento monuments by Donatello, and studies from Pompeii.

RAILWAY INQUESTS.

THE ACCIDENT NEAR CREECH.—The inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Humberston, the stoker, who lost his life by the engine of the express train running off the Bristol and Exeter line, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., was concluded at Creech on Thursday. The evidence which was given has thrown but little light upon the cause of the accident which led to the fatal catastrophe. Amongst the witnesses was Captain Laffan, the Government inspector. After giving some evidence, the Coroner asked:—"Can you at all account for the accident?" After a pause, Captain Laffan said: "I should prefer stating facts." Coroner: "Can you at all account for the accident? It is like a medical man, after a *post mortem* examination, being asked his opinion, as a medical man, with respect to the cause of death of an individual." Captain Laffan: "I will state my opinion to you if you wish it. I believe that the axle of the leading-wheel of the tender was weak at the point I have described; and that on the train coming at a very high speed on the line through the invert, and coming suddenly on to the rougher and more yielding line beyond, at a time when an extraordinary fall of rain tended to exaggerate any inherent defect in that part of the line, there ensued a violent jarring and vibration, which caused the bearing of the axle-tree to give way. The leading-wheels of the tender then left the line, and the irregular motion causing the tender to strike the after part of the engine at a time when the leading wheels of the engine met a rail which was not in good condition, drove those leading-wheels of the engine off the line, and the accident ensued. I have stated this as my opinion, not as the fact." A railway employé deposed that the axle was bought as the best description of iron; external examination could not detect the defect mentioned by Captain Laffan: it had only been in use three or four years—axles last fifteen. The jury consulted for an hour, and then gave this verdict:—

We find that Thomas Humberston, stoker, was killed on Wednesday the 8th September, by the engine and tender of the Bristol and Exeter down express-train having run off the line, after passing the invert beyond the Chard Canal; but of the cause of the accident we have no satisfactory evidence. [They added]—We have, however, sufficient evidence before us to show, that the portion of the line upon which the accident happened is naturally defective in respect of the soft stratum on which the rails are laid, particularly after wet weather. This ought to be remedied.

THE STANDON-BRIDGE ACCIDENT.—The inquest on Reynolds, the engine-driver who was killed at Standon-bridge on the 5th August, was brought to a close on Wednesday. The long delay arose from Reynolds's fireman having been hurt so much—his thigh was broken—that it was necessary to adjourn the inquiry for a month. He was sufficiently recovered on Wednesday to continue his evidence. This, and the testimony of other witnesses, proved that Reynolds's own negligence and temerity were the proximate cause of the disaster and his death. He would not slacken speed when warned. "Before the accident," said the fireman, "we saw two lots of plate-layers on the line. The lot near Hatton-bridge gave us the red flag. This was fully three-quarters of a mile before we came in sight of the pilot-engine. The deceased took no notice of this signal, and did not reverse the engine until he saw the pilot before him at the coal-yard points. I am sure the deceased saw this signal. I remarked to him when I saw it, that the driver of the pilot was probably going to cross at the coal-yard. He replied, 'Not he!' and ran on at the same speed. I had put the break on when I saw the plate-layers' red flag. The deceased told me to take it off; but I did not do so, and he put on more steam." Had he obeyed the signal given by the plate-layers, there was plenty of time to stop before he arrived at the spot where the pilot-engine was shunting. Reynolds was "rather an obstinate man." Other signals to stop, and one to move cautiously, were likewise disobeyed. The driver of the pilot, Grace, deposed that he had a distinct understanding with Reynolds that the pilot was to cross at Whitmore station; but that was impossible, from the speed at which the express-train followed; so Grace ran forward, leaving orders for Reynolds to slacken speed. Grace then darted onwards at "eighty or ninety miles an hour" to Standon, four miles off; here he began to shunt; the rails were wet, and this caused the operation to be longer than usual: the express-train dashed into the locomotive before it had cleared the rails. When a pointsman at Whitmore showed a green flag—"caution"—Reynolds "put his hand with the fingers extended to his nose," as if defying the pointsman. The jury returned this verdict:—

We find that the deceased, Thomas Reynolds, met his death from the collision between the express-train which he was driving and the pilot-engine driven by John Grace. The collision was owing to the deceased's having neglected to slacken his speed before coming to Whitmore, and to his paying no attention to the red flag which was shown him between Whitmore and Standon. We do not think that any blame is to be attributed to John Grace under all the circumstances of the case; but we would suggest to the Railway Company the propriety of reducing to a printed regulation the existing understanding between the driver of an assisted engine and the driver of the pilot-engine who assists him; and we are also of opinion, that in no case should the driver of the train assisted be allowed to pass Whitmore unless he has been signalled from that place, that the engine which had assisted him was safely out of the way.

A TANNER, recently deceased, at Manchester, is said to have left a fortune of £250,000, which he had accumulated in that trade.

THE SOUTHAMPTON RIFLE CORPS are getting up a memorial, requesting the Government to recognise them as a body of volunteers, and to be exempted from militia service, it being understood that such memorials will receive the attention of the Government.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE DELIGHTS AND CONSOLATIONS OF POETRY.—Poetry is its own reward. A consoler in life, it soothes afflictions; crowns poverty; rocks asleep sicknesses; multiplies and refines pleasures; endears loneliness; embellishes the common, and irradiates the lovely. It is the natural religion of literature. Lord Bacon explained the old superstition that a rainbow draws perfume from the ground it hangs over, by supposing it to absorb the bloom of flowers. The dream of science is a reality of song. That Bow which Fancy sets in the clouds of life, drinks fragrance from all its many-coloured joys and sorrows. The hues which it gathers, it restores with milder beauty. The barrenest way-side of want and mourning looks green and cheerful under its brooding line of shadow. Poetical taste is the only magician whose wand is not broken. No hand, except its own, can dissolve the fabric of beauty in which it dwells. Genii, unknown to Arabian fable, wait at the portal. Whatever is most precious from the loom, or the mine of fancy, is poured at its feet. Love, purified by contemplation, visits and cheers it. Unseen musicians are heard in the dark. It is Psyche in the palace of Cupid. True poetry, sincerely cherished, is a friend for life. It accompanies us to all lands, and enjoys health in every climate. Milton disembarks with the missionary in the Bay of Islands. The African waggon is a litter for Horace. He who loves Imagination and Pathos wears a ring upon his finger, not less precious than that which Pliny tells us belonged to Pyrrhus, in which Nature had produced the figure of Apollo and the nine Muses. The stone answers the wish. Some happy messenger

"Of many a colour'd plume sprinkled with gold" comes to our call. The scene is changed. The street of a great city slopes into a glade of Arcadia; or an Italian moon hangs large and golden between the mountain pines; or the shops brighten into gay pavilions, and the trumpet of the tournament rings out its challenge; or a magnificent kingdom of the East flashes through the smoke with all its pinnacles; or a Tyrian sail catches the evening light, and swells softly in the still air of time. What harmony and lustre such visions shed over the tumult and fever of our cares!—*Willmott's Pleasures of Literature.*

AN IRVINGITE PROPHECY.—Some remark of mine occasioned her to take my hand, as if in token of sympathy for what I said. She retained it so long that I began to feel a degree of embarrassment, which was augmented into dread, when I perceived her to cover her eyes with her disengaged hand, and sink into a long and profound silence. Mr. C— also ceased to converse. It was really an awful contiguity in which I found myself; but being in a measure prepared for a demonstration at any moment, I was not so wholly taken aback as I otherwise should have been, when she at length broke out with a loud and sudden burst of the unknown tongue. Wholly unknown indeed it was to me; but it sounded something like the Greek which I had occasionally heard recited in the Senate House. It lasted but a very little time, and was succeeded by short and frequently-repeated sentences in good intelligible English, and all of the most cheerful and encouraging nature. After declaiming in this way for some time with her eyes closed, she went off into singing a hymn in a voice of triumphant joy, that was inexpressibly delightful.—*Reminiscences of Thought and Feeling.*

A STORY OF TAPESTRY.—Poets compare human eyes to stars. It struck us that we preferred those stars shining through the wall to certain glittering human eyes which a lady once saw shining from her own wall. As the story goes, this poor lady—destined to a terrible fright—was sitting alone before the fire, opposite a mirror which rested on the mantel-piece, and taking off her jewelled necklace and bracelets, before retiring to rest, when she looked up accidentally, and saw in the mirror what must have made a tapestried room terrible to her as long as she lived—for it was in a room hung with tapestry that she was sitting. She saw shining eyes rolling in the head of one of the woven figures, a sight which we, safe from all ambush of the kind, can never think of without a quiver of sympathetic dread. She knew that a thief was watching her, and that there must be some accomplice in the house who had cut out the eyes of the figure to enable him to do so. She did not go into hysterics, nor do anything else that was not to the purpose. She took no notice, sat a while longer without looking into the mirror; no doubt of a deadly horror of being approached from behind. She unfastened some part of her dress, yawned, put on a natural appearance of sleepiness, lighted her chamber candle, locked her jewel-case, and—the only suspicious proceeding—left it on the table, walked steadily towards the eyes, the door being in that direction, quickly took the key from the lock, left the room, locked the door on the outside, and quickly went to seek help which she could better trust than that of her own servants.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN GERMANY.—The educational system of the Continent, enforcing education in primary schools, and subverting family instruction by the parents, or by teachers chosen by, and having the confidence of, the parents, has been detrimental to society in two ways. It has destroyed the influence of religious impressions, which, politically considered, are the strongest ties that hold together the social body in a sound moral state; and it has thrown the education of the people, the formation of the public mind, and of the political, social, religious, and moral principles and opinions of the youth of the Continent, into the hands of a

kind of corporate body of teachers, independent both of the State and of the people, bred up and imbued with views generally inimical to the Governments which appointed them, and who have been filled at the universities, by which they have directly or indirectly been taught and formed, with impracticable, extravagant, and visionary schemes of social reform. Socialism, Communism, and all the extravagant theories which occupy the public mind on the Continent, are derived from this root. The Continental Governments, by attempting to give a national education, through educational functionaries, to their subjects, have raised a power independent of themselves, and which they cannot control. They appoint the teachers; but the teachers are taught and recommended for appointment by a power, within the State, greater than the State, and which, as literary men, the teachers follow in every visionary speculation or project. Free-trade in education, as in every other employment, freedom to the parent to clothe the mind as he clothes the body of his child, according to the means and social position he holds, would have produced a more wholesome social state on the Continent. These functionary teachers drench the people with a school knowledge of no practical application to real affairs, and which cultivates the imagination, the taste, and the vanity of the individual, but not at all his thinking powers, his good sense, his moral and religious principles, and his character as a member of society. He comes out of his educational course brimful of his wild theories and speculations in religion, philosophy, and social polity, which are first engendered in the universities of Germany, and are then spread, by this educational machinery in their hands, through the lower as well as the higher schools. An education, not growing up naturally in society from the requirements and influences of property, of free social action, and of the improvement of the material condition of a people, but pressed down upon the public mind by Government authority or encouragement, may lead to a social evil greater even than ignorance, to raising up an ambitious class, solely invested with the formation of the public mind, holding a monopoly of all education, possessing great social influence, and, perhaps, great learning and brilliant talents, but unrestrained by religious or moral principle, by prudence, discretion, common sense, and wielding the press, and the immense educational power in their hands, to excite a universal enthusiasm for their own impracticable and visionary schemes. Is not this the history of Germany and of France for this half century? Has Socialism or Communism any other origin?—*From Laing's Denmark and the Duchies.*

"AUNT PHILLIS'S CABIN; OR, SOUTHERN LIFE AS IT IS," is the title of a book recently published in America, by a Mrs. Eastman, which does not yet seem to have appeared in an English dress. It is written professedly in reply to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The *Athenaeum*, in reviewing it hazards a guess that of the latter book "there are possibly two hundred thousand copies now circulating in the British Islands. This success is not altogether personal: it is a national response to an appeal powerfully made in a great cause." Of "Aunt Phillis's Cabin," our contemporary says:—"Mrs. Eastman is dogmatic and decisive. She talks of 'the Northerner' with a freedom and a vehemence that would suggest nothing but gunpowder and the bowie-knife to the more peppery spirits of the other sex. In a long preface to her story she defends slavery against all assailants as 'God's own institution'—and in a still longer appendix she derides and denies all the facts and points brought forward in Mrs. Stowe's narrative. Of course Mrs. Eastman has no such slave-owner to show in her *corps de ballet* as Legree; because, as she says, no such monster ever lived, except in the person of the Northern professor who murdered his creditor for a mere matter of money! The slaves are weak, a little lazy, more than a little given to strong waters; and their owners are uniformly mild, affectionate, and indulgent." With Mrs. Eastman, slavery is all bedecked with flowers and besprinkled with rose-water. It is sweet to the sense and consoling to the heart. With her, it is a beautiful and interesting thing to be a slave—and the worst that can happen to a quadroon or a negress is, to gain her freedom. One of the figures of her story—Susan—listens to the Abolitionists, and gets entrapped into personal liberty; but, repenting thereof, she begs to be made a slave again,—when her mistress makes an example of her, and refuses to take her back! "This has been the prattle of men in all times in reference to the 'peculiar' institution. When burly old Johnson poured out one of his scornful denunciations of slavery, little Boswell held up his hands in pious horror, and declared that—'To abolish the slave-trade would be to

Shut the gates of mercy on mankind.'"

In conclusion, the *Athenaeum* says:—"She means to put in a good word for the lords and masters of the South,—but her non-admissions and suggestions support in a remarkable manner the conclusions which on this side of the Atlantic most people would draw from the perusal of such works as 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

POISONOUS FUNGI.—Two persons died last week at Cross-y-Ceillog, South Wales, from partaking of some poisonous fungi, which by mischance had got mixed up with some mushrooms.

A meeting was held at Bradford yesterday week to form an association for the repeal of the taxes on knowledge. A provisional committee was appointed, with power to add to their number.

GLEANINGS.

If thou hast a loitering servant, send him on thine errand just before his dinner.

Children are born mute, chiefly because of the near relationship of their parents. So it was stated at the late meeting of the British Association.

"Those dear eyes of thine," as the old gentleman said when he bought his wife another pair of fifty shilling spectacles.

A north country paper is responsible for the following:—"What is the easiest way in which a gardener can disarrange grammar? By making a present of a *fuschia* (future)."

Contracts for 75,000lbs. of tea have just been concluded for the Royal Navy. Tea will now be drunk to a great extent by the tars instead of grog.

The American "nursery for seamen" is the British navy! Fifty thousand of our tars are in the maritime service of the United States.

An American gentleman, who has made a fortune of several millions of dollars in California, has just arrived in Rome for the purpose of offering to his Holiness a specimen of the yellow metal, valued at about eighty thousand dollars.

Enterprise is busy at the Falls of Niagara, fashioning and setting up a wire-cable suspension-bridge, to connect Canada and New York by railway. The bridge will form a single span of 800 feet in length, weighing 1,678,922 lbs.

A COCKNEYISM.—A "fast" young gentleman, who indulges in a pipe of Orinoco occasionally, asked the following simple question of his purveyor:—"Mr. Turbaker, how do you spell horroonoker, with a naitch or a hoe?"

VERY CLEVER.—At Tottenham, lately, a person undertook, for a bet of £5, to lay a gun on the ground, throw a potato up, turn head over heels, pick up the gun, and hit the potato once out of five shots before it fell to the ground. He won the bet the first shot.

CONTRAST OF COLOURS.—An exquisite young lady wriggled into a linendraper's, and, with the most exorcising drawl she could affect, inquired if they had any "subdued mouse-coloured silk." "No," replied the draper, with a sudden and expressive twirl of the yardstick, "but we have some *enraged rat colour*."

A MICROCOSM.—The steamer conveying the members of the British Association, on their last excursion, passed very near Rathlin Island, an island five miles in length and one in breadth, containing about 1,100 inhabitants, who always talk of Ireland as a foreign kingdom, and have very little intercourse with it. The people are of simple habits, and their laws but few, the punishment for their most hardened offenders being "transportation to Ireland."

LITERATI.—The word which now confers honour had at one time a very different signification. Among the Romans it was usual to affix some branding or ignominious letter on the criminal, when the crime was infamous in its nature; and persons so branded were called "inscripti," or "stigmati," or, by a more equivocal term, "literati." The same expression is likewise adopted in stat. 4 Henry VIII., which recites "that diverse persons lettered had been more bold to commit mischievous deeds," &c.

DRINKING.—The *Springfield* (Illinois) *Register* relates the following:—"In March last three men in this city agreed to drink themselves to death. The first died in April, the second in May. The survivor on the happening of the last event showed signs of breaking the compact, and he kept sober two or three days afterwards, but honour revived, and he died in June. This is literally true."

A SHARP RETORT.—A celebrated barrister one day examining a witness, who foiled all his attempts at ridicule by her ready and shrewd answers, at last exclaimed: "There is brass enough in your head, madam, to make a five pail kettle." "And sap enough in yours, sir, to fill it," quickly retorted the witness.

A WILD GIRL, says the *Cincinnati Commercial*, was captured last week in the woods back of Columbia. She was first observed climbing trees with a rapidity only equalled by a monkey. Captain McCullough, with a large party, went out to capture this singular being, and after great trouble succeeded in doing so; when they learned from her incoherent expressions that she had been a lunatic in the asylum at Columbus, whence she escaped some months since, and had lived in the woods, subsisting upon nuts and roots.

THE SMELL OF NEW PAINT.—A bundle of old dry hay, wetted and spread about, presents a multifarious absorbing surface for this; especially if not on the floor only, but over pieces of furniture which allow circulation of air, as chairs laid upon their faces, &c. Large vessels of water, as trays and pans, are not uncommonly used, with good effect; but the multiplied surfaces of the loose hay give it great advantage. It must be kept wet, however, or at least damp, for the oily vapour does not seem to be readily absorbed unless the air is kept moist by evaporation.

CONSTANCY.—An aged waterman, who died in the Newmarket Union last week, is quoted in the *Suffolk papers* as a model of constancy. In early life he was suddenly sent for by his sweetheart, who lived at a considerable distance. He arrived at her bedside, and she had just sufficient strength to request to be taken out of bed and placed upon his knee; when there she made him promise he would never marry, and then expired. This promise he fulfilled with true constancy, and used "frequently to have her grave neatly trimmed, always expressing his undiminished affection for her until the last."

ASKING TOO MUCH.—A young couple were sitting together in a romantic spot, with birds and flowers about them, when the following dialogue ensued:—"My dear, if the sacrifice of my life would please thee, most gladly would I lay it at thy feet." "Oh, sir, you are too kind! But it just reminds me that I wish you'd stop using tobacco." "Can't think of it. It's a habit to which I am wedded." "Very well, sir, since this is the way you lay down your life for me, and as you are already wedded to tobacco, I'll take good care that you are never wedded to me, as it would be bigamy."

BIRTHS.

September 16, at 5, Clarence-place, Newport, Monmouthshire, the wife of the Rev. J. T. ROGERS, late of Margate, of a daughter.

September 17, Mrs. JOSEPH THOMPSON, of No. 17, Smith-street, Walworth, of a daughter.

September 20, at 28, Thurlow-square, Brompton, the lady of W. D. SKYMOOR, Esq., M.P., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

September 2, at the Hope English Baptist Chapel, Bridgend, by the Rev. T. Morgan, minister of the place, Mr. JOSEPH BROWN, of Kingscote, to Miss CLARA ELIZABETH ANDREWS, of Wotton-under-Edge, both of Gloucestershire. This was the first marriage solemnized at this chapel since its registration.

September 9, at the Independent Chapel, Ilfracombe, by the Rev. J. BRACE, the Rev. W. EOWLES, Independent minister, to Miss ELIZABETH WILLS, of that place.

September 11, at Farnham, Surrey, by the Rev. W. Curling, assisted by the Rev. W. Sankey, GEORGE CURLING, Esq., of Crofton, son of J. Curling, Esq., to ELIZABETH, daughter of W. CAWNE, Esq.

September 13, in York-place, Edinburgh, DAVID ALISON, Esq., of Lombard-street, London, to JESSIE, eldest daughter of the late J. WILSON, Esq., vocalist.

September 13, at Priory-street Baptist Chapel, Carmarthen, by the Rev. H. W. Jones, the Rev. NATHANIEL THOMAS, pastor of the above church, to LAURA EMILY ANNE, daughter of J. BRADGON, Esq., of Boddington Manor, near Cheltenham.

September 15, at the Baptist Chapel, Milford, Hants, by the Rev. H. V. GILL, the Rev. ALFRED SHARPE, pastor of the Baptist church, Ashley, Hants, to MARY TURQUAND, only daughter of the late Rev. J. Turquand, of Milford.

September 15, at St. Ives, Hunts, GEORGINA, eldest daughter of G. G. DAY, Esq., to WILLIAM COLLINGWOOD, Esq., of Peterborough.

September 15, at Newbury, by the Rev. J. Drew, Mr. DAVIS FRANCIS OSMOND, of Manor Farm, near Ramsbury, to HARRIET, eldest daughter of Mr. J. LIDDIARD, of Challow, Berks.

September 15, at Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, by the father of the bride, Mr. ROBERT IVY, son of the late Rev. R. Ivy, of Dukinfield, to HANNAH, second daughter of the Rev. J. SUTCLIFFE, of Longlight.

September 15, at Silver-street Chapel, Worcester, by the Rev. W. Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel, London, ROBERT B. WATERS, of 12, Hampshire-terrace, Kentish-town, to SARAH EDGINGTON, eldest daughter of E. L. WILLIAMS, Esq., C.B., of Deglis House, Worcester.

September 18, at Salem Chapel, Mile-end-road, by the Rev. H. L. Adams, Mr. HENRY LAMBERT, of Peckham, Surrey, to MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. CASH, of Stepney.

September 20, at the Congregational Church, Kentish-town, by the Rev. T. E. THORNTON, Mr. JOHN DURRANT, of St. John-street, to MARTHA, the eldest daughter of Mr. W. DEDMAN, of Maldon, Essex.

DEATHS.

September 4, drowned, whilst bathing in the Bristol Channel, off the coast of Devon, much regretted, aged 21, Mr. SAMUEL COTTON, of No. 16, Mincing-lane, London, son of J. K. Cotton, Esq., of Barnstable.

September 9, at his residence, Tostock, Suffolk, aged 76 years, THOMAS BROWN, Esq., M.D., of No. 6, Queen Ann-street, and Tostock-place, Woolpit, Suffolk, the uncle of the Rev. R. N. D. Brown, incumbent of St. James's, Bermondsey.

September 12, at Waterfoot, Cumberland, in her 55th year, the Hon. Lady RAMSEY, of Balmalm, widow of the late Sir A. Ramsey, Bart., and daughter of the first Lord Panmure.

September 13, SARAH CHISHAM, wife of Mr. F. SHLEY, of Ealing, Middlesex, and daughter of Mr. Joseph Phipson, of Birmingham.

September 14, at St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, in his 40th year, AUGUSTUS WELBY PUGH, Esq.

September 14, after a long and painful illness, aged 57, the Rev. JOHN GREEN, Baptist minister of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

September 15, at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, aged 40 years, MARY, the beloved wife of Mr. E. CHURCHYARD.

September 17, aged 17, MARIA, second daughter of Mr. S. GILES, of Manchester.

September 18, at Portland-place, aged 64 years, Sir SANDFORD GRAHAM, Bart.

September 18, at Plymouth, CATHERINE FRANCES, wife of W. C. MACREADY.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

There has been very slight fluctuation in the Stock Market during the past week—latterly the tendency has been upwards. The rate for money is less, and it can be placed on call at 1½ per cent., whilst first-class paper is discounted at 1½ to 2 per cent. The general abundance of money, the satisfactory reports of the harvest, and the political quietude existing, are in favour of present prices, and, within three weeks, we shall have several millions sterling disbursed for dividends upon English securities, besides the interest duly advertised on various Foreign Stocks.

The dividend declared on Thursday at the half-yearly court of the Bank of England, was at the rate of £3 10s. per cent. for the half-year ending the 31st August, which was unanimously carried. After payment of this dividend, the "rest" will amount to £3,031,180.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	99½	97½	100	99½	100½	100½
Cons. for Acct.	99½	97½	100	100½	100½	100½
3 per Ct. Red.	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—
New 3½ per Ct.	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—
Annuities...	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—
India Stock ..	Shut	280	280	—	—	—
Bank Stock ..	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—
Excheq. Bills..	70 pm.	67 pm.	67 pm.	70 pm.	74 pm.	74 pm.
India Bonds ..	87 pm.	—	—	—	86 pm.	85 pm.
Long Annuity..	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—

The imports of bullion during the past week have been only to the extent of £95,000; the exports have been £260,000; and the exports by the "Bentinck" steamer from Southampton, on Monday, are to the extent of £347,000.

The Foreign Securities are generally firmer, and many show a material advance in the prices. There is not, however, much activity in business. Peruvian and Spanish are particularly firm, and the Turkish Loan has a better tendency. Austrian Scrip has declined ½ this week. The following are to-day's prices:—

Austrian Five per Cent. Scrip, 5½ 6 pm.; Austrian Five per Cent. Old Bonds, 8½ (exchange fixed at 10 florins per £.) Belgian Two-and-a-Half per Cent., —; Brazilian Old Fives, 102½; Ditto, New 4½, 3 pm.; Danish Three per Cent., 84½; Do. Five per Cent., 105½;

Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 99½; Mexican Old Bonds, for Ac. —; Ditto, New Threes, 25½ 4½; Peruvian Actives, —; Ditto, New Deferred Three per Cent., 66½; Sardinian Five per Cent., 95½ 6; Russian Five per Cent., —; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 106½; Granada 14 per Cent., ex c., 23; Spanish Old Three per Cent., 51; Ditto, New Deferred Three per Cent., 23½ 24; Ditto, Committee's Certificates, 3 per Cent.; Passive Bonds, 6½; Turkish Scrip., 9½ premium.

Railway Shares have been flat, but are now recovering, and the appearance of the market is in favour of an improvement in prices. To-day's quotations are as follows:—

Aberdeen, 26 2½; Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Ches. June, 8 7; Bristol and Exeter, 100 101; Caledonian, 43 43½; Chester and Holyhead, 20 20½; Dublin and Belfast, 7 5; Eastern Counties, 11½ 11½; East Lancashire, 18½ 18½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 69 71; Great Northern, 74 76; Great Western, 98½ 98½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 86½ 84; London and Blackwall, 8 8½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 104½ 105½; London and North Western, 120½ 121; London and South Western, 91 92; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 31½ 24; Midland, 77 77½; Norfolk, 43 45; North British, 30 31; North Staffordshire, 4½ 4½; North Western, —; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 48 49; South Eastern, 72 73; South Wales, 39½ 40½; York, Newcastle, and Barwick, 67 68; York and North Midland, 49 50. FOREIGN—Central France, —; East Indian, 7½ 8½; Namur and Liege, 7½ 8½; Northern of France, 28 8½; Orleans and Bordeaux, —; Paris and Orleans, 58 60; Paris and Rouen, 35 36; Rouen and Havre, 16½ 17.

There seems to be a deal of mystery about the Austrian loans. The latest advices from Vienna state that the subscription to the new loan at length exceeds the amount required. Out of the total of £8,000,000, the sum taken by the Messrs. Rothschild is said to be £3,100,000.

The accounts of the state of trade throughout the country, during the past week, show great activity and confidence in all quarters. At Manchester, the market was steady, with an improving continental demand, especially from Germany and Russia. At Birmingham, the rise of 15 per cent. in the price of iron, which has been fixed to take place on the 1st of October, has led to a proportionate advance in various descriptions of manufactured goods, but, as regards the general business of the place, there is undiminished activity, and large orders are in hand from India, South America, and the United States, while the shipments to Australia are also upon an extensive scale. In the woollen districts there has again been an increase of transactions, and the working classes are enjoying a degree of prosperity unknown at any former period. At Nottingham, it is the quiet season, but future prospects are considered to be unusually favourable. An invention for the manufacture of wire lace, capable of being electro-plated, is attracting much attention, and is likely to lead to many new forms of ornament. In the Irish linen-market there has been great animation, with a further slight advance in prices.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	100½	Brazil	102½
Do. Account	100	Ecuador	41
3 per Cent. Reduced	100½	Dutch 4 percent	96½
3½ New	104½	French 3 percent	75 50
Long Annuities	6 11-16	Granada	12½
Bank Stock	228	Mexican 3 pr. c. new	25½
India Stock	—	Portuguese	86½
Exchequer Bills—	—	Russian 5	119
June	70 pm.	Spanish 5 percent	48½
India Bonds	87 pm.	Ditto 3 percent	23 22½
		Ditto Passive	—

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, September 17.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 11th of September, 1852.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£ 35,349,790	Government Debt..	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	21,330,636
		Silver Bullion	19,154
	£ 35,349,790		£ 35,349,790

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£ 14,189,182
Reserve	3,550,262	Other Securities ..	11,116,845
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,287,944	Notes	13,263,415
Other Deposits	12,320,726	Gold and Silver Coin	543,854
Seven-day and other Bills	1,301,262		
	£ 29,113,294		£ 29,113,294

Dated the 16th day of September, 1852.

M. MANSFIELD, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

MACKELLAR, DUCAN JAMES, and HAMPSON, CHARLES, Gresham-street, shawl warehousemen, September 20, November 2: solicitors, Messrs. Mardon and Pritchard, Christchurch-chambers, Newgate-street.

CLAPHAM, GEORGE, Whittlesea, Cambridge, watchmaker, September 20, November 2: solicitors, Messrs. Racco and Blyth, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street; and Mr. Rees, Birmingham.

MARRIOTT, DAVID, Oxford-street, draper, September 30, November 2: solicitor, Mr. Northcutt, Gray's Inn-square.
BARKER, HENRY ALLISON, City-road, coal merchant, Sept. 30, November 9: solicitors, Messrs. LAWRENCE, FLEW, and BOYER, Old Jewry-chambers.
AUGUST, ALFRED, Norwich, ironmonger, September 30, October 19: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury; and Messrs. Miller and Son, Norwich.
BALLS, BENJAMIN, Birmingham, perfumer, September 27, October 23: solicitor, Mr. Allen, Birmingham.
GILBERT, GEORGE, late of Nottingham, builder, October 8 and 29: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Nottingham.
STALEY, THOMAS, Stockport, grocer, September 29, November 10: solicitor, Mr. Stringer, Stockport.
HARRIS, CHARLES SEWELL, Liverpool, pawnbroker, September 28, October 28: solicitors, Messrs. Wason and Fletcher, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

MACDONALD, F., Kintail, cattle dealer, September 24, October 19.
HOOD, J. R., Edinburgh, draper, September 23, October 14.

Tuesday, September 21.

BANKRUPT.

DEELEY, BENJAMIN SITON, Buckle-street, Whitechapel, engineer, October 2, November 8: solicitors, Messrs. Tucker and Sons, Sun-chambers, Threadneedle-street, and Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.
HOPKINS, JOHN LOVETT, Star-corner, Bermondsey, draper, October 5, November 2: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury.
LAWRENCE, JAMES FREDERICK, Wookey Hole, Somersetshire, paper maker, October 6, November 3: solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Bristol.
MILES, HENRY, and MILES, CHARLES, Old-road, Limehouse, and Giles-row, Mile-end-road, drapers, October 1, November 9: solicitor, Mr. Mason, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside.
WILSON, ROBERT, Cambridge, grocer, October 1, November 11: solicitors, Mr. Hare, Mitre-court, Temple, and Mr. Robinson, Cambridge.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

DOUGLAS, CHARLES M'LARTY, Glasgow, merchant, September 23, October 15.
EDNIE, JOHN, Leven, Fifeshire, flax spinner, September 24, October 21.
HOOD, WILLIAM, Glasgow, commission agent, September 14, October 21.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, September 20th.

The show of English Wheat samples from Essex was moderate this morning, but good from Kent: new Wheat of secondary quality was very difficult to sell, but dry fine samples and old went off pretty readily at last Monday's prices. With Foreign Wheat and American Flour we have been liberally supplied, although, however, the purchases made were in retail, holders would not submit to lower rates. Barley without material alteration. Beans and Peas scarce and fully as dear. With the exception of a considerable quantity from Archangel, our supply of Oats were small, the demand to-day was fair, at the prices of last week. Carawayseed maintained former rates. Linseed Cakes quite as dear.

SEEDS, Monday, September 20th.—The Seed trade remained in much the same position as before. Secondary qualities of white Mustardseed was rather easier to buy, and winter Tares were the turn cheaper; with these exceptions, quotations remained as on this day week.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, September 20.

The show of Foreign Stock here to-day was again very extensive; but at least two-thirds of it was in poor condition. In prices no material change took place. Notwithstanding that the supply of home-fed Beasts on offer was again very extensive as to number, there was a scarcity of really prime stock. The attendance of both town and country buyers being large, nearly the whole of the Beasts changed hands, at prices equal to those obtained on Monday last. The prime Scots realized 4s. per 8lbs. With Sheep we were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied, the time of year considered. Prime Downs and half-breds moved off steadily, at full currencies. Most other breeds met a slow sale, and late rates were barely supported. Lamb is now out of season. The demand for Calves—the show of which was tolerably good—was not so active as on Friday; nevertheless, prices were maintained. We had a fair inquiry for Pigs, in the value of which no change took place.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal)
Beef..... 2s. 4d. to 4s. 0d. | Veal..... 2s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.
Mutton..... 3 2 .. 4 6 | Pork..... 2 10 .. 3 10

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.
Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs
Friday... 930 7,900 301 350
Monday... 5,513 28,900 333 340

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sep. 20th.—The supplies of each kind of meat being greatly on the increase, the general demand has become somewhat inactive. In prices, however, no material change has taken place. The Beef on sale is still in very middling condition.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.
Inferior Beef 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. | Inf. Mutton 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.
Middling do 2 8 .. 2 10 | Mid. ditto .. 3 2 .. 3 8
Prime large 3 0 .. 3 2 | Prime ditto 3 10 .. 4 3
Prime small 4 .. 4 3 | Veal 2 8 .. 3 0
Large Pork 2 8 .. 3 0 | Small Pork .. 2 .. 3 8
Lamb..... 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.

PROVISIONS, London, Monday, September 20.—Our Butte, market in the past week was dull and drooping until Thursday when there were indications of a revival in demand, and since a good business has been done in most descriptions of Irish on board and landed at 1s., and partially at 2s. per cwt. advance for choice quality. Of Friesland, the last arrivals were in good condition, quality prime; price, in consequence, 4s. to 6s. per cwt. dearer. For Bacon there was a ready sale. All of prime quality cleared off at full prices—Hambro' at 1s. over last quotations. Hams and Lard stationary in demand and value.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Friesland.....per cwt.	90	02	Double Gloucester,	50	58
Kiel.....	88	92	per cwt.	50	58
Dorset (new).....	90	94	Single, do.....	44	50
Ditto (middling).....	90	94	York Hams.....	68	76
Carlisle.....	80	82	Westmoreland, do.....	64	74
Waterford, do.....	76	80	Irish, do.....	60	70
Cork, do.....	80	80	American, do.....	—	—
Limerick.....	70	74	Wiltshire Bacon	—	—
Sligo.....	78	—	(green).....	62	64
Fresh Butter, per doz.	10	12	Waterford Bacon ..	60	62
Cheshire Cheese, per	—	—	Hamburg, do.....	—	—
cwt.	50	70	American, do.....	—	—
Cheddar, do.....	56	68			

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are on 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, September 20.—The market during the early part of the week was heavy at declining rates; but within the last day or two we have had more inquiry, and prices steady at the currency annexed:—

Sussex Pockets	70s. to 82s.
Weald of Kent	82s. to 94s.
Mid and East Kent	100s. to 140s.
Farnham	90s. to 112s.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, September 18.

Vegetables and Fruit are plentiful. Melons are abundant, and Plums, Pears, and Apples, sufficient for the demand. Apricots are all but over. Tomatoes continue to be imported, but English grown ones may now be obtained. Filberts are plentiful, and realize better prices. Potatoes are plentiful, but diseased. Peas are scarce. Mushrooms are plentiful. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Roses, Mignonnets, Bignonia venusta, and Fuchsias.

TALLOW, MONDAY, September 20.

The shipments of Tallow from St. Petersburg being very limited, and sales having taken place here and at Liverpool for shipment to New York, importers are very firm, and prices are on the advance.

To-day, P.Y.O. on the spot is selling at 39s. 9d. to 40s. for new, and 39s. 6d. to 39s. 9d. for old. Town Tallow is 38s. 6d. to 39s. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 2½d. per 5lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1848.	1849	1850	1851	1852.
Stock this day ...	Oasks. 12,914	Oasks. 34,079	Oasks. 21,173	Oasks. 30,183	Oasks. 36,243
Price of Y. C. ...	47s. 9d.	37s. 6d.	39s.	38s. 9d.	39s. 9d.
	to —s. 0d.	37s. 9d.	39s. 3d.	39s. 6d.	40s. 0d.
Delivery last week	2416	1787	3494	2493	2297
Do. from 1st June	28,499	20,873	25,038	24,745	20,884
Arrived last week	1012	9008	966	3244	377
Do. from 1st June	33,882	29,479	20,355	18,395	16,499
Price of Town ...	49s. 6d.	40s. 0d.	41s. 0d.	41s. 0d.	41s. 9d.

* New.

WOOL, CRY, Monday, September 29.

The market is steady, and the arrivals are moderate. For the public sales on the 14th of next month, it is expected that 45,000 to 50,000 bales will be offered. The imports into London last week were 764 bales, of which 378 were from Alexandria 210 from Germany, and the rest from New Zealand and the Cape of Good Hope.

OILS.—Linseed, 30s. 0d. to —s. per cwt.; Rapeseed, English refined, 32s. 0d. to —s.; ditto, foreign, 34s. 6d.; brown, 32s. 9d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £52; Spanish, £— to £—, Sperm £85 to £87 10s., bagged, £88; South Sea, £35 to £—; Seal, pale, £24 10s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £32 to £38; Cod, £34 0s. to £—; Pilchard, £28 to £30; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £39 6s.

HIDES AND SKINS.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0	1	0	2
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs.	0	2	0	2
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs.	0	2	0	2
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.	0	2	0	3
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs.	0	3	0	3
Ditto 96 to 104 lbs.	0	3	0	3
Shearlings	1	4	1	7
Lamb Skins	2	3	3	6
Horse Hides	5	0	0	0
Calf Skins, light	1	0	2	0
"Ditto full	0	0	4	6
Foiled Sheep	2	10	3	6
Half breeds	2	8	3	0
Downs	2	4	2	6

COAL MARKET, Monday, September 20.

Market without alteration from Friday's sale. Hetton's, 16s.; Stewart's, 15s. 6d.; Tees, —s.; South Durham, —s.; New Piton, —s.; Braddly, 15s. 8d.; South Hartlepool, 15s.; Wyllam's, 14s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d.; Kelloe, 15s.; Eden Main, 14s. 9d.; Hugh Hall, 14s. 9d.

Fresh arrivals, 97; left from last day, 22; Total, 119.

COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market has again opened with a firm appearance, and a full amount of business has been done at the extreme prices of last week. 1,000 hogheads of West India sold, including the public sales. Jamaica sold from 31s. to 33s.; Barbadoes, 33s. to 37s. 6d.; Demerara, 31s. 6d. to 39s. 9,000 bags of Mauritius found steady buyers in public sale at 29s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. About 1,000 bags Bengal and 700 of Madras also sold in public sale—Bengal from 30s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; Madras, 30s. to 28s. 6d. The refined market has been firm—grocery lumps, low to fine, 43s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.

CORFEE.—The small public sale of 80 bags of plantation did not alter general quotations; the article has a steady appearance. Native Ceylon quoted at 43s. 6d. to 44s.

TEA.—The trade has been occupied with the samples of the public sales for to-morrow (Wednesday), and but little done by private contract to-day.

COTTON.—We are without transactions to report to-day. RICE.—3,000 bags of good and fine Bengal sold freely in public sale at 10s. 6d. to 11s., which established an advance of 3d. to 6d. on the public sale prices of last week, and the article has great confidence.

INDIGO.—120 serons of Spanish were offered in public sale, and partly sold at about 6d. advance; 3s. 3d. to 5s. 1d. The quantity of East India now declared for the next quarterly sale is 18,000 chests.

SALT.—600 bags sold with spirit, at very full prices; refraction 6d. to 8s. 2s. to 27s. 6d.; refraction 2d., 29s. 6d.; refraction 6d. to 8s. 2s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.

COGNAC.—250 bags were brought forward in public sale. Honduras silver, chiefly brought in, at 3s. 6d. to 4s.; black sold at full prices, 4s. to 5s. 4d.; also Tenerife, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d. Mexican silver sold at a slight decline, 3s. 7d.

TALLOW.—The market has been active, and an advance of 6d. has been paid, 40s.

In other articles no material alteration.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARCLAY and CO'S. STOUT,
3s. 6d. per dozen Quarts, by taking Six dozen; if a less quantity, 4s. per dozen.

BASS and CO'S. PALE ALE, 6s. per dozen Quarts, 4s. per dozen Pints.

PALE or GOLD SHERRY, 26s., 30s., 36s., 42s.

OLD BOTTLED PORT, 36s., 42s., 48s.

DRAUGHT PORT, 26s. to 30s.

CHAMPAGNE, 40s. and upwards.

For Cash.

W. WHITAKER, WINE MERCHANT,

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BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY.—The highest medical authorities recommend brandy and water as the best customary beverage, and particularly as an efficient preventive of diarrhetic complaints at this season; they equally concur in preferring Betts's Patent Brandy, as the purest and most wholesome. It is unequalled for preserving fruits, home-made wines, &c. Sold throughout the kingdom, by respectable dealers, in glass bottles, protected by the patent metallic capsules; and at the Distillery, 7, Smithfield-bars, in dozens, bottles and cases included, at 18s. per gallon, or in stone jars of two gallons and upwards at 16s. per gallon, pale or coloured.

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J. MARSHALL confidently assures those who may patronise this establishment that they will uniformly be furnished with articles of the choicest quality, and on economical terms, with comfortable and airy rooms. Hot Joists from Twelve till Six. Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Homoeopathic Cocoa, always ready. The whole of the Daily and Evening Papers, together with the *Nonconformist*, *Patriot*, *New Zealand Gazette*, and *Australian News*, taken in, as well as the *Eclectic Review*, *Christian Spectator*, and other Monthly Publications. Omnibuses pass every minute for all parts of London.

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Cut Wine Glasses, 4s. per dozen; Tumblers, moulded, 3s. 6d. per dozen; ditto Cut, 6s. per dozen. Quart Out Decanters, 5s. 6d. each; Pint ditto, one-third less; and every requisite for the table in Cut and Moulded Glass at equally low prices; together with all description of articles suitable for Kitchen purposes.

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28	1 17 7	2 4 4	40	2 13 5	3 3 1
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